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Essence of Patman Bill: No Discount for Quantity Where Such Means a Loss

Aimed at Grocery Chains All Business Now Fears Effects

Meant To Protect

Graphic Illustration of Its Working Is Seen by 2000 Business Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Ask any American business man today what his most perplexing problem is, and the answer is likely to be "the Robinson-Patman Act." Probably in many cases even the election does not bulk as large among the questions to which the American business man is now seeking in answer, as this little-heralded piece of legislation, passed by Congress in two days of the recent session, but today a matter of immediate trade importance to the sales and purchasing departments of nearly every business in the country.

Its importance was attested last Tuesday by the attendance of over 2000 American business men, who came from as far away as California, at a "mock trial" staged in New York of a theoretical firm cited under the Robinson-Patman Act.

The legal talent which actually rehearsed and took part in this imaginary case, it was estimated, would have cost approximately $100,000 if it had been paid to take the same roles in an actual bona fide case under the new law.





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Joseph T. Robinson
Above—Senator From Arkansas

Wright Patman
Below—Representative From Texas
Co-Authors of Robinson-Patman Act

Quantity Discounts Attacked

The primary concern of the Robinson-Patman Act is the quantity discount. Everyone is familiar with the fact that shirts bought by the gross cost less than when bought by the dozen or the single unit, that large users of electricity get a lower price than small users, and that the cost of even such things as transportation, communication, and bank credit, is often less per unit in large than in small lots.

The RPA, in simple words, prohibits granting of such quantity discounts, by any American business, unless the seller can prove they are economically justified. This justification must consist in a proof that the savings effected in the big sale over the little sale, are at least as much as the discount granted. In short, the seller must not give any unprofitable discounts, and the buyer must not expect them.

There are sections of the law dealing with various business arrangements which can be adjusted to give the equivalent of a discount, but these have the same primary purpose.

What Law Forbids

The law prohibits manufacturers, for example, from giving price reductions to buyers in consideration of advertising the latter have done of the manufacturer's product; and it requires that brokerage fees actually reflect the cost of brokerage service given or saved. These, however, merely embroider the main purpose, that of requiring that quantity discounts be given only to the amount of savings in cost of service.

The original urge behind the creation and passage of this law was the resentment of small retailers, particularly grocers, against the obvious ability of their big chain-store competitors to buy more cheaply than themselves. It was suspected that the chains were using their bargaining power as large customers to bludgeon manufacturers into giving uneconomical discounts, and, in any case, it was felt that at least a fair and reasonable limit to the discounts which big buyers were morally entitled to could be found in the total of the savings effected by the seller.

Hits Grocery Chains

Hence the bill was originally dubbed by its opponents the "anti-chain-store bill." The grocery chains have been particularly successful in recent years, and though statistics indicate that the number of independent retailers in all lines is increasing rather than decreasing with chain competition, the political line-up of the bill was most sharply seen as independent retailer versus chain. The National Association of Retail Grocers was its chief advocate, the trade group of the chains its chief opponent.

The bill was submitted in Congress at the end of the 1935 session by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas in the Senate and Representative Winfield Patman (D) of Texas in the House. Committee consideration last spring brought out severe criticism of the bill on the ground that by raising the chains'

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LaGuardia Urges Support at Polls For City Charter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Assailing New York City's present charter as "antiquated, obsolete and unwieldy," Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today had laid before voters here an appeal to adopt the proposed short organic law when it is presented at the polls on Nov. 3, so that America's largest city can operate "its government efficiently and economically."

"I really can't understand the opposition to the new charter, except from the aldermen who will lose their jobs," Mayor LaGuardia declared in a radio address. "They don't like it, and you can't blame them. They have enjoyed nice $5000-a-year jobs and only have to work one day a week."

Supporting Mayor LaGuardia's appeal were recommendations both from the Citizens' Union and Judge Samuel Seabury.

Russia Ready To Walk Out On Neutrality

Moscow Calls Non-Intervention 'Torn-up Scrap of Paper' at London Session

Counter-Charges

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP)—Soviet Russia tonight announced her virtual withdrawal from the European "Hands - off - Spain" agreement, declaring that she could not consider herself bound to a greater extent than the other participants.

The announcement came while the International Non-Intervention Committee, in London, was in the midst of a secret session.

A communication handed to the Earl of Plymouth, chairman of the committee, by Mr. Ivan M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to London, stated that the neutrality agreement had become a torn up scrap of paper.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 23—Russia's delegates arrived at the critical session of the Spanish Non-Intervention Committee this afternoon with instructions to walk out if they received no satisfaction with regard to tightening the non-intervention ring round Spain, The Christian Science Monitor is informed.

The proceedings were marked by a Franco-British attempt to obtain last-minute concessions on both sides in the belief that the Soviet would prefer not to leave the committee if they could possibly help it.

An important tactical consideration on the Russian side is the question how far their withdrawal might embarrass Premier Blum of France if it occurred during the Radical Socialist Congress in session at Biarritz.

Replies From Germany And Italy Say Russia Broke Neutrality Pact

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Soviet Russia, it was stated authoritatively today, will continue to exert every possible diplomatic means to thwart "Nazi and Fascist aid to Spanish insurgents," whatever the outcome of this afternoon's meeting of the international neutrality committee.

This remains the policy of Moscow, a Soviet spokesman said prior to the non-intervention hearing.

The committee session began at 4:05 p. m., with the Russians prepared for some sort of a showdown on their charges.

Dino Grandi, the Italian Ambassador, and Prince Otto von Bismarck, the German Chargé d'Affaires, went into the Locarno Room of the Foreign Office, scene of the meeting, prepared to engage in a verbal struggle with the Soviet spokesman, Ambassador Ivan Maisky.

Reich and Italy Reply

The German note already has been received, denying the Russian allegations, and citing counter charges of Russian arms shipments to Spain disguised as food shipments.

The Italian reply, handed to the Earl of Plymouth, chairman of the committee, yesterday, was reliably

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Rebel planes shower Madrid with threats of bombardment: Page 2.

Italy and Reich to Co-ordinate Policies



International

Count Galeazzo Ciano
Italian Foreign Minister



Wide World

Baron Constantin von Neurath
German Foreign Minister

Foreign Ministers Draw Plan for Approval of Hitler

Alliance Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 23—An agreement that Italy and Germany will follow parallel policies without entering into any far-reaching commitments is understood to be the outcome of a three-day visit to Berlin of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister.

After his series of conversations with Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, Count Ciano announced that the complete and concrete Italo-German accord had been reached.

The accord, which he described as neither a pact nor an alliance, awaits ratification by Reichsführer Hitler at a meeting with the Italian Foreign Secretary at Berchtesgaden tomorrow.

"Parallel policies," according to one ingenious newspaper comment today, are unlike parallel lines in that they meet not in infinity, but in European understanding.

What Germany Wants

Such an understanding, to be completely agreeable to the Wilhelmstrasse, would uphold the thesis that the League and collective security are futile, that the Western Locarno must not be tied in with Eastern or Central Europe, and that the Soviet must be completely ostracized.

This last point continues to be Germany's chief aim in foreign policy but how far Italy has been won over is problematical, despite the Italo-Soviet conflict over non-intervention in Spain.

The Soviet union is an important customer and source of raw material for Italy—a fact which makes it difficult for Premier Mussolini to echo completely Herr Hitler's righteous indignation at the Soviet's iniquities.

Discussions are known to have ranged over the whole gamut of European problems, the upshot being that the two countries will await what is termed the "dynamic of events"—a cryptic phrase which seems highly reminiscent of Mr. Micawber.

Slow-Moving Austria

In the case of Austria, which is the biggest immediate problem for the two states, the dynamic of events is expected to move slowly, and it is hinted that there will be further opportunity of considering the matter, and indeed of the whole Danubian question, after the coming conference between Italy, Austria and Hungary at Vienna.

There is no doubt some significance in the fact that Dr. Guido Schmidt, Austrian Foreign Minister, is scheduled to visit Berlin immediately after that conference.

The further task of the dynamic of events is to unfold the result of today's meeting of the Spanish Non-Intervention Committee in London. The Wilhelmstrasse evidently hopes that its catalog of the Soviet's violations of the agreement which the German representative is presenting, coupled with the Soviet's apparent intention of openly helping the Spanish Loyalists, will win France and Britain to the German thesis that the Soviet is an international criminal who ought to be rigidly excluded from polite European society.

New Auto Drivers Get Chicago Field For Practice Lot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—A practice field for would-be automobile drivers is being built on the lake front here, and courts expect fewer traffic law violators next summer, when the field will be finished and in use. And fenders on the family car, not to mention the garage doors, are looking forward to fewer dents.

The field covers over 30 acres of ground. Nearly every hazard known to auto driving on streets and highways is being laid out. In three miles of roadway there is to be a 2650-foot high speed road, a beginner's driving field, hills, curves, a traffic circle, parking areas, railroad crossing, synchronized lights, service station, "pull in," and tests in driving at night and through fog and rain.

Night driving conditions will be provided by means of a tunnel. There'll be a simulated fog and rain.

A "skid bowl" will furnish all the types of pavement that make a car skid. The driver can see just how his car acts and how to prevent or "go into" the skid.

Mechanical devices will imitate a boy running across the street, or a child darting from behind bushes. The student driver won't be expecting it, and so can see just how he would act in a like situation on the streets.

Will Encourage Pride

The school will call attention to the need for educating people in proper driving, the park commissioners state. It will encourage the same pride in becoming a perfect auto driver that a man has in perfecting his golf game.

Any person over 16 can attend the school without charge.

The course for beginners will be 16 to 20 one-hour periods of instruction, according to the National Safety Council, which is co-operating with the Park District in mapping out the course. Graduation certificates will be awarded.

Colleges for Women On Par With Men's, New Wells Head Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AURORA, N. Y., Oct. 23—Dr. William E. Weld, former professor of economics at Columbia University, was inducted into office here today as the eighth president of Wells College, succeeding Dr. Kerr Duncan MacMillan, who retired in June after holding office for 23 years.

In becoming the president of a women's college after a quarter of a century in men's colleges, Dr. Weld, in his augural address, declared that higher educational opportunities for women in the United States were not inferior to those provided for men, but were superior in some respects.

"It seems that in the outstanding colleges for women there has been a clarification of objectives which is noteworthy," he said. "Again, in the important matter of bringing every aspect of college to bear upon the development of the individual, certain of the women's colleges are in a favorable position to accomplish the best results."

Objectives which the new president of Wells College laid down for accomplishment included the stimulation of intellectual curiosity of students, an appreciation of artistic living, training in social relations and "an adequate conception of philosophical and religious values."

Dr. Weld resigned as professor of economics and dean of the college of the University of Rochester in June to assume the presidency of Wells. Previously he had been professor of economics at Columbia University and taught at the University of Beirut, Syria, and Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, India.

The college of which he became the chief executive was organized in 1868 by Henry Wells, founder of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and is situated on the shore of Cayuga lake in central New York. Wells College always had the tradition of being a small institution, and Dr. Weld said he hoped it would remain so "to preserve something of the idea of a 'college family,' which our founder, Henry Wells, envisaged."

Smith Urges Sane Government With Choice of Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith, former Democratic candidate for President, said in a campaign speech here last night he believed "millions and millions of Jeffersonian Democrats" would cast their votes in a manner Nov. 3 that "will give a sane, orderly, sensible, comprehensive administration under Governor Landon of Kansas."

He spoke at the Civic Opera House before a capacity crowd, which Francis X. Busch, chairman of the committee on arrangements, said numbered 4000. His mention of the Republican presidential candidate came in the final sentence of his speech.

He previously had announced in his Carnegie Hall address in New York he would support Landon.

Mr. Smith directed his attack on the Roosevelt Administration chiefly at the President's fiscal policies. He declared the allocation of relief funds by the President instead of by Congress is "dictatorship."

He also struck at the centralization of powers under the Federal Government since 1933 and the "growth of bureaucracy."

Mr. Smith's speech, the third he

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Landon Asks Help Of 'Jeffersonians'; How Parties Stand

Campaign in Essence Is Over—Views of Opponents Are Reviewed

Roosevelt N. E. Trip Added Nothing New

By **Richard L. Strout**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—So far as the 1936 election is concerned, the New Deal has now, for most practical purposes, stated its case.

Mr. Roosevelt was completing plans today for what probably will be at least two more major addresses to the nation before Nov. 3.

Final traveling plans have not been completed, but it appeared today that he probably would not go far from the eastern seaboard, a decision attributable to the conviction among his political advisers that the outcome of the election is no longer in doubt and that therefore extensive exertions are no longer necessary.

Only three more speaking dates are definitely fixed. He will deliver a radio address tonight for the benefit of "business men for Roosevelt" dinners being held throughout the country. On the 28th he will speak at ceremonies commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor and on the 31st he will again speak in New York in what is scheduled to be his big "wind-up speech."

No New Issues Likely

In the meantime efforts are still being made to induce him to make a trip to Ohio and Indiana, while reports persist that he will speak at Harrisburg or Wilkes-Barre, Penna., or both.

His 300-mile "front-door" trip through New England by automobile, from which he just returned last night, illustrated that no new, last-minute issues are likely to be injected into the campaign, at least from the Democratic side. What comes from now on will be largely a restatement of what has gone before.

The New England trip, carried through under ideal weather, before immense crowds, and with markedly satisfactory results to Democratic managers, was largely a repetition of earlier speeches made at other points.

To Reassure New England

It seemed to be, essentially, an effort to reassure conservative New Englanders that the New Deal is sane and sound, particularly on fiscal matters, to offer the area some of the Roosevelt charm, and at the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Governor Asks Voters to Reject Roosevelt on His Record

Gives Fighting Talk At Oklahoma City

By **Erwin D. Canham**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 23—Before about 5000 yip-yelling Oklahomans today, Governor Alfred M. Landon appealed to all "real Democrats" to fight shoulder to shoulder with Republicans "to save our American form of government and our country."

Introduced colorfully by Gov. William H. ("Alfalfa Bill") Murray, Governor Landon paid warm tribute to the Oklahoman who has bucked the regular Democratic party for years and sought the party's nomination for President in Chicago in 1932.

With Mr. Murray, whom he described as "a liberal and a progressive," Governor Landon coupled the names of John W. Davis, Alfred E. Smith, Bainbridge Colby, Joseph B. Ely, James A. Reed, and Lewis W. Douglas as "that distinguished group of Americans who are putting their country above their party name."

Asks Roosevelt Rejection

"Countless other Democrats," he said, feel as these leaders do, and here in Oklahoma City—in a state more often Democratic than not—he urged them to "reject a man who has atempted to change the fundamental principles of our American government without a mandate from either the citizens of this country or his own party convention."

Governor Landon's welcome in the Oklahoma City Coliseum was tumultuous, but on his parade to and from his special train street crowds were apathetic. Though this is regularly Democratic territory, there was none of the booing that prevailed at Los Angeles. Oklahoma is one of Governor Landon's "second" states, with even more claim than Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, where he had boyhood affiliations.

Rousing Cheers

Mr. Landon drew rousing cheers when he said, "I pay taxes in Oklahoma."

He spent only three and one half hours in Oklahoma City, hurrying on to Tulsa, Okla., where a back-platform address was scheduled, and then northward into Missouri and eastward to Indianapolis, Ind. There on Saturday night he is making his only speech of the campaign devoted exclusively to foreign affairs.

Governor Landon also released for publication today a long statement in which he set forth the view that there are but few functions in modern life which cannot be better done privately than by government. He criticized President Roosevelt's Worcester speech with concrete arguments based on specific points, and levied serious charges against the President, among them "pauperizing" the Federal Government and "weakening and impoverishing" the people.

Adopts Roosevelt Phrase

He accused the President of deserting state's rights, and adopting Mr. Roosevelt's phrase applied to himself in a recent speech, said, "As candidate he looked in one direction; as President he looks in another."

He called upon real Democrats of Oklahoma to save the nation, saying, "In this year of high decision it will be their courage, their sense of duty, their willingness to place loyalty to country above mere party regularity, that will determine whether their states share in the honor of saving American institutions."

Makes Farm Pledge

Governor Landon also made a more tangible bid for votes in Oklahoma. He promised to tackle the farm-tenancy problem, particularly acute here. The present Administration, he said, had given "talk, not action," on the problem, and had made the problem worse by payments to big landowners.

In his statement, Governor Landon sought to convict President Roosevelt of seeking a "socialized state," saying, "but Mr. Roosevelt would submerge us in innumerable government activities which waste the energies and resources of our people, obstruct and hamper their productive abilities, and sap and diminish their strength and capacity to provide for their own prosperity and security. He has already pauperized the Federal Government, and would now weaken and impoverish the people who support it. He is dissipating the people's resources through waste, graft and incompetence. He is using the people's money directly and indirectly to secure his re-election."

Challenge to President

Once more, Governor Landon said, "I challenge him to be candid with the American people. Let them know just what he intends to do. It is the only honest procedure for a candidate for the presidency of the United States," and he added, "the President would conceal the facts in order to effect his program of making over our American form of government."

Full texts of Governor Landon's statement and his speech at Oklahoma City: Page 16.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Oct. 23

Parties—Give Last Promises and Warnings

President Roosevelt draws the curtain on what might be called a political version of the play, "Personal Appearance." The last hours of his strenuous New England tour involved little speaking. What they did involve were snail-pace rides through densely packed Connecticut crowds, who came to see the President. They were an enigmatic crowd, and it will not appear what their sentiments were until Nov. 3.

The President is back in the White House. Tonight he radiocasts to a number of business men's dinners. He also debates carrying the fight into strategic Pennsylvania, with a speech in Scranton next week. The campaign theme song of the Democrats has, in general, been this: "The two-thirds-full dinner pail." Democrats promise that four more years of their policies will fill it.

Republicans continue their bombardment with dire predictions of what will happen should the New Deal be returned to power. Governor Landon, aboard the "Sunflower Special" in Oklahoma, asserts that the Roosevelt regime has pauperized the Federal Government. Col. Frank Knox warns in Toledo that four years more of the New Deal might exterminate free enterprise. Alfred E. Smith adds his forebodings.

On the secondary line of defense and offense, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace tells Iowans that a Republican victory spells lower farm prices. Secretary of Commerce Roper depicts the New Deal as a bulwark against un-American political movements and "isms," because it ventilates social pressure sensibly. George N. Peek charges Administration tariff policies with playing into the hands of international bankers. George L. Berry, president of the pro-Roosevelt labor's Non-partisan League, comes forth with an epigram to the effect that "we cannot go forward by going backward with the reactionaries."

Campaign—Expense Committee Investigates

The political welkin is likely to ring as a result of a statement by Democratic Senator Lonergan, chairman of the Senate committee investigating campaign spending. In this statement, Senator Lonergan declared agents of the committee discovered in Maine "that thousands of voters were threatened with disqualification as voters because of their status on the relief rolls."

This committee is the repository for all the charges hurled by both sides against their opponents. "Foul play!" cry the Republicans in Pennsylvania, and they indignantly demand that their charges of duress against relief recipients be investigated. "Foul play!" shriek the Democrats, charging that the duress is on the part of employers. These charges and counter charges frequently make the headlines, although neither side probably expects the committee to do much about them.

Bombers—Britain's Reported Orders for U. S.

The Press of the world uses all its resources to verify reports that Great Britain plans to purchase hundreds of bombing planes in the United States. It is no easy matter; for there are, at least, three conflicting reports.

Number one is the story that started the rush for verification. It holds that Britain is to purchase 1500 first-line planes, probably from the Curtiss-Wright and Martin concerns in the United States. This story is said to have originated in the Sunday Chronicle in London.

Number two is the report from the Air Ministry, which designates the whole affair as "sheer imagination."

Then there is the halfway-between third report, verified by usually reliable spokesmen, that Britain will not buy planes, but will buy engines in the United States.

Whichever report is accepted, there seems reasonable evidence that Great Britain is anxious to step up its preparedness tempo. Germany has been accelerating its production of planes. Once having entered the armament race, Great Britain is finding that its own pace is determined

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Economics in the Campaign

A Sharp Issue on Foreign Trade Policy—Governor Landon Charges Star Chamber Procedure—Not Supported by Facts

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.

GOVERNOR LANDON'S Albuquerque speech did nothing to soften the sharp issue created between the two chief candidates on foreign trade policy. Both candidates talk of reciprocity: But the kinds of reciprocity are as different as chalk from cheese. Governor Landon also would return the power to approve reciprocity agreements to Congress; in other words he would give them the status of treaties.

In my last article I dealt *inter alia* with the advantage of agreements over treaties. We might invoke history to prove it. Because of the many divided interests in the Senate and the inevitability of log-rolling tactics, a reciprocity treaty has little chance of passing the Senate with the required two-thirds majority. Proof of this is seen in the fact that 16 reciprocity treaties negotiated between 1880 and 1889 all failed to be ratified by the Senate. In the same period 20 Executive agreements on non-tariff subjects were put into effect.

Naturally the power vested in the President to negotiate agreements without supervision by the Senate is very great. The absence of supervision has given rise to the statement that domestic interests are not consulted. Today I want to deal with the Republican charge that the agreement program is conducted, vide Governor Landon at Minneapolis, as a "regular star-chamber proceeding." In another article I will define the rival kinds of reciprocity.

"Star chamber" is an ancient English phrase used to denote a court which, without benefit of either jury or defense, proceeds to judgment behind closed doors. There is no star-chamber procedure in the making of the Hull agreements. In the Trade Agreements Act, provision is made "that any interested person may have an opportunity to present his views." A procedure has been worked out. Public notice is first given of the intention to negotiate a trade agreement. Any person or industry is invited to present a written statement or brief to a committee called the Committee for Reciprocity Information. This committee then holds public hearings at which additional material may be presented. Copies of the briefs and statements and evidences are given to the State Department negotiators of the agreements.

No industry would attempt to conduct intricate and complicated deals at a stockholders' meeting. Similarly with a government engaged in delicate negotiations with another government, the process of bargaining over concessions and the gradual shaping of the trade agreements must necessarily take place behind closed doors. Such a procedure is not different from that followed by long-established agencies of the Government intrusted with certain definite powers by Congress. I am thinking of such bodies as the Tariff Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This procedure is not unlike the tariff-making procedure of Congress itself. Notice of a public hearing is given by the Ways and Means Committee of the House. It is assumed that persons interested in a revision of the tariff rate on any of the thousands of items in the schedules will present their views. It should be clear to everyone, however, that all of the many thousands of items appearing in the United States tariff cannot possibly be considered. Those testifying at the hearings do not testify under oath. They are not given unlimited time to state their case, and they are often asked to be brief in their remarks.

In contrast to this, when public announcement of the proposal to negotiate a trade agreement is made, the chief items entering into trade between the two countries are listed, numbering generally not more

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Illinois Is Spending Millions In Rehabilitation of Convicts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.,—Illinois is spending millions in a program to help prisoners erase criminal qualities and make themselves fit to return to society.

A bed for each prisoner, work for all and no idle hands, school for the illiterate, decent plumbing—these are some of the things planned to aid character building.

Seventeen million dollars — of which $14,000,000 was appropriated by the State Legislature and $3,000,000 donated by the Federal Government is being expended.

Modern Prisons Costly

It costs more to build the modern, sanitary prisons of today, with recreation centers, chapels, libraries and classrooms than to build the dungeons of old. But modern prisons serve an added purpose to that of the old retention prison. While formerly, the lesson of correction was taught by means of the flogging post and other methods of torture, today's lesson is taught through the realm of thought. The interminate sentence law, and the parole system add the necessity of cultivating in convicts a fitness for their return to society.

That is why the new gate house at Menard Penitentiary is of figurative as well as literal importance. It is a two-way gate, one through which many persons not only will enter, but also eventually will leave the prison.

A. L. Bowen, director of the State Department of Public Welfare, in a summary of the department's work, wrote that it is the purpose of the department "to organize a system of prisons that will give due and proper consideration to the protection of society against the lawless," and "at the same time, to provide prisoners with such training, instruction and discipline as will insure to them a proper opportunity to regain their place in society after their release."

The new recreation center at Menard Penitentiary, which houses first offenders over 21 years of age, includes four classrooms. Reading rooms are supplied with books from the commissary fund which nets approximately $3000 a year for prisoners' benefit.

Ten-Year Program

The prison development plan, covering at least 10 years, was recommended by a committee of prison administrators, and representatives of universities and private agencies who have studied problems of penology and criminology.

"As we view it," the advisory committee's report, signed by Harry M. Fisher, judge of the Circuit Court at Chicago, said, "Not one dollar should be spent in construction unless it is calculated to attain three primary objects, namely: the reorganization of the instutions so as to make possible the employment of every employable inmate; the carrying forward of building with a view toward completely abolishing the present vicious method of housing two inmates in a single cell; and making better provision for the proper segregation of prisoners."

Landon Election Will Insure Jobs, Knox Tells Voters

ABOARD KNOX CAMPAIGN TRAIN, TOURING NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, campaigned in upstate New York today with an assertion that a Republican Administration would bring about re-employment.

Only the expansion of private business, Colonel Knox told a railroad station crowd in Attica, will create jobs for the 11 millions he said were still out of work.

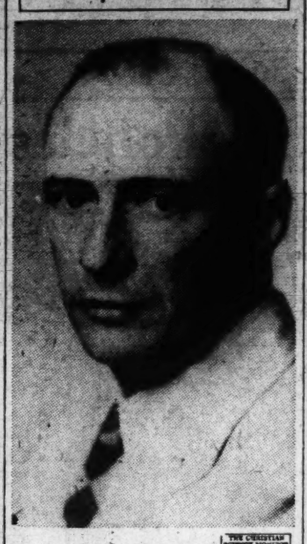
If we have an administration in which people have confidence, we will make more jobs and put these people back to work at decent wages, the Chicago publisher said.

In Attica, Colonel Knox met Ernest Squires, who was the Colonel's orderly in the American expeditionary force. Mr. Squires climbed on the back platform of the candidate's train to introduce the Colonel to the crowd.

Before crowds that welcomed him as he crossed the northern-tier counties, Colonel Knox assailed the Roosevelt Administration for "trying to buy popular favor" through spending.

Pointing to one of the signs held aloft in the Attica crowd, reading, "Who'll pay the Roosevelt bill?" the candidate said: "I'll tell you—you will. There is no family in Attica so poor that it will not have to pay a heavy part of it." The Republican party, he told his upstate listeners, would install a government of "fewer laws and better laws," under "fewer officials and better ones."

WQAM's Chief



F. W. Borton
Owner of Radio Station WQAM, Miami, Fla.

Rebel Planes Shower Madrid With Threats

MADRID, Oct. 23 (AP)—Booming anti-aircraft guns mounted on the rooftops warned citizens of Madrid today as two insurgent white planes droned over the capital dropping thousands of leaflets threatening to bombard the capital unless it surrenders.

NAVALCARNERO, Spain, Oct. 23 (Delayed)—The last Socialist mountain defenses before El Escorial have fallen under the heavy insurgent attack at Las Navas del Marques, in the Guadarrama mountains.

Fascist commanders declared that the Summit settlement, 15 miles directly west of El Escorial, was occupied Thursday morning after a night of hard fighting between attackers and defenders.

Fascist warriors stormed the crest of the mountain, where strong government positions were located, chased the defenders out and pursued them down the other side.

The advance was apparently the northern drive on Madrid, staff officers said.

The insurgent high command, meanwhile, was consolidating its positions in this town on the Maqueda-Madrid highway 20 miles southwest of the capital.

Socialist forces blocking the road ahead were estimated at approximately 7000 men although reinforcements were known to be arriving from Madrid.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., and eight Wednesdays, beginning Oct. 28, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Absentee Voters Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23—Intense interest in the coming election in Cambridge was indicated today when the election commissioners revealed that 318 absentee ballots have been mailed to Cambridge residents in 30 of the United States and eight foreign lands. The majority of the ballots sent to points in this country went to Washington, D. C. Ballots were requested from England, France, Canada, Mexico, Switzerland, Bermuda, Puerto Rico and Honolulu.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Miami Takes Pride In High Character Of Station WQAM

With Monitor Newscasters
Number Twelve

MIAMI, Fla.—WQAM in this city, called "The Voice of Tropical America," was a radio station pioneer in the South. Its towers were raised in 1921. Today its single modern vertical antenna shaft rises 230 feet on the shores of Biscayne Bay.

Started as a hobby by two electrical equipment dealers, WQAM has expanded from a home-made outfit in 1921—only 15 years ago—into one of the larger radiocasting stations, with an estimated audience of 250,000 listeners. It serves Cuba and the Bahamas, and its coverage extends to Key West on the south, on the north to Titusville, west to Fort Myers, and throughout the region of Okeechobee Lake. It has been on the air continuously since 1921. The station is affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Has Served the Community

WQAM's policy since its inauguration has been one of public service to the community and the state. News has been an important part of this service policy, although the station is without newspaper affiliation. Today it is giving the amazing number of 104 weekly news features, exclusive of Press Radio fed by CBS.

Ranking as one of the most comprehensive in the South, this schedule includes 26 5-minute Transradio news programs every week; 11 brief national and local flashes each week day; three 15-minute commentator periods thrice weekly; three 5-minute "What's Behind the News" periods every week—a total of 104 different news periods—and a quarter hour on Saturdays for football scores.

Special News Program

The WQAM news commentator program is worthy of special mention, for his unceasing warfare against slot machines, obscene magazines, open gambling, reckless driving and traffic hazards has aided the campaign. Thus the station's influence is of widespread importance in this popular winter resort country. News from "The Monitor Views the News" is included in the daily "Alarm Clock" feature. This program has been radiocast in the same scheduled program spot for three years by Kenyon Lee.

WQAM is a member of the National Association of Broadcasters, and thus all its copy comes under the censorship rules of that body. Liquor advertising is barred, as well as lotteries, fortune tellers, and other things of questionable nature. The city commission, police court, and Miami public service periods, "Man in the Street," "Shadows and Sunbeams," amateur night, all programs of daily interest to Miamians, have gained general acclaim.

High Ethical Standard

WQAM is owned and operated by the Miami Broadcasting Company, whose officers are Fred W. Borton, president, and W. W. Luce, vice-president, the electrical dealer founders. They continue their interest and control of their hobby project.

Fred Mizer, as station manager has been successful in his activities in building up the station and its daily services. Norman MacKay, as director of programs and advertising, has maintained the high ethical standards demanded by its promoters.

WQAM now operates on 560 kilocycles, with a power of 1000 watts. The studios and offices occupy the top floor of the Postal Building in the heart of Miami.

Never Off the Air

WQAM has a special opportunity to serve the people of its territory in giving warnings of hurricanes and storms approaching. The station has on file letters from thousands of fortunate people thanking them for saving lives and property by these warnings in past years.

The hurricane of Nov. 4, 1935, totally destroyed the 230-foot radio tower of the station, which has been replaced by a larger and newer type. At the time, capable engineers erected a temporary antenna, so that shortly after the wind had subsided WQAM was quickly back on the air, in line with its motto "Hear All Year."

The next article in this series appears on Oct. 30.

Court Asked to Decide Who Is Pittsburgh Mayor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23 (AP)—The fight over who is Mayor of Pittsburgh was carried into the courts. Attorney C. F. C. Arensberg, acting as a citizen, filed a suit contending the job should be restored to William N. McNair. He challenged the right of Cornelius D. Scully to serve out the term to which Mr. McNair was elected in 1933 and which expires Jan. 1, 1938.

Mayor McNair resigned Oct. 6, but withdrew his resignation a week later. He claimed the City Council failed to accept the resignation in a legal manner, and that its election of Mr. Scully as his successor is illegal.

Mr. McNair took no part in the proceeding, which was filed with the assent of District Attorney Andrew T. Park.

Friends of Mr. McNair contend the City Council acted contrary to law in introducing and enacting the resolution accepting his resignation all in the same day. The law stipulates such action must be on separate days.

Judea Kept Strong in Its Mountains

Aside From the Coastal Highways of Empire, and Lifted Apart on Stern Ridges, Judea Watched and Guarded Its Spiritual Heritage—The Religion Here Preserved Outlasted Paganism and Prepared for Christianity

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Twentieth of 31 Articles

JERUSALEM, Palestine—As I wander over the high, stone-covered ridges of Judea, I recall a visit I once had with the great sculptor, Ivan Mestrovitch, from Yugoslavia. "Mountains," he said, "make strong, tense men." He, himself, is from the arid Dalmatian Alps and can remember many an intrepid neighbor who has gone to the ends of the earth as sailor, settler, soldier, or explorer.

Mountains give orders. They make some men stay, and some go forth; they command some to protect the king's treasures; others to go find him more treasures. They are dynamic and imperious. Among the most imperious of them all are the ridges of Judea. Among the most dynamic men mountains ever nourished were the Judeans.

A Miniature Country

Judea was in the midst of the ancient world and yet above it. It lay near the great highways, yet not beside them. It was not in the paths of conquering empires, nor was it a granary for marauding armies to pillage. It saw all ancient history sweep past, but was not in the current.

Judea was too high to be taken without a hard fight, almost too poor to be worth taking, and too small to count for much as a foreign empire's enemy or ally. So, for more than a millennium of fairly continuous history it was dominated by one people, which developed a very rigid personality.

It is a tiny place. If I should start at its center on a horse in the morning I could pass beyond any border by noon. With an automobile I could leave the Judean ranges in any direction in much less than an hour. There used to be ranches in the western part of the United States as big as the whole of Judea.

And it is well protected. On the east, the Judean plateau drops in steep billows 4000 feet to the Dead Sea wilderness. On the west, it descends over a succession of receding parallel ridges to a wide, deep hollow, separating it from a zone of low hills. On the south is a desert. North are the Samarian highlands, from which it is the most accessible.

But though Judea is strong, it is not imposing. It is not a majestic cluster of mountain peaks. It is far from alpine. Defiant, impregnable cliffs, it does not possess. It is no Gibraltar. The train passes from the seashore to Jerusalem with no great difficulty. It contains no road that a good auto doesn't take on high.

For 30 centuries merchants and pilgrims have plodded up to Jerusalem from every side. Armies, also, have occasionally captured it. Still it is by far the securest part of Palestine. And more secure than any neighboring state, than Egypt, the land of the Philistines, Phoenicia, Damascus, Baghdad, or Nineveh.

The dwellers on these heights were spectators of, and not direct participants in, most of the great dramas of the ancient world.

During 1300 years or more that intervened between their entering the land with Joshua, and their leaving it after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, the Roman, the people of Judea saw Egypt, the world's first empire, invaded from outside 10 times; saw the Canaanites, the Philistines, the Phoenicians, the Hittites, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, and the Greek Empires disappear.

They, themselves, suffered many vicissitudes, were taken into captivity and lost civil power, but they survived as a people, and their religion outlasted paganism.

Gleaner of Spiritual Gifts

Judea was the real, though uncrowned, queen of ancient history. Each century placed rich spiritual gifts in her hands. She became the keeper of the world's best treasure house.

As we stand here at the center of her heights, we see the towns of Samuel just to the north, the cave of David to the south, and his Jerusalem in the east. We are on the edge of Bethlehem where Jesus was born, and two hours by foot from Bethany where Mary and Martha lived.

We look down the valleys up which the Philistines made their raids, watch the Phoenician artisans coming to work on Solomon's Temple, see the grand cortège of the Queen of Sheba, hear the thunderous judgments of the prophet Amos, the eloquent pleading of Isaiah, the despairing appeal of Jeremiah.

Abram settled at the Judean town of Hebron, oft drove his flocks over these high ridges and left Judea his heir.

The Children of Israel came out of the wilderness, crossed the Jordan and marched up that hostile east road to Judea with the law of Moses in their hands.

Abraham gave a light to Moses, Moses handed it on brighter to Joshua, Samuel received it with a more radiant glow, David added luster to the flame, with Amos it threw stronger, purer rays. Isaiah passed it on as an unquenchable torch for all humanity.

And spiritual wealth was brought to Judea not only by her own sons, but by peoples from afar. To these summits the whole world paid unwitting court. Rome, of course, came here, and before Rome, Greece. Babylon took Judeans captive and Persians sent them back. Hittites lived in Judean valleys and Egyptians were at times Judea's protectors, as well as conquerors.

Mount Zion Strong and Lifted Up

Judea gleaned spiritual treasure from all peoples. Whatever gold was pure she kept and struck it in her mint. She gave it her impress. It glowed in her light. Spiritually she was master, a sovereign above Roman law and Grecian art, Babylonian letters, and Egyptian natural science.

Judea was a spiritual citadel as well as a treasure house. The handful of stern, hard, unflinching men upon these rocky heights defied an encircling world—and conquered. They may have been too narrow. They made their spiritual fortress so small, its ramparts so thick, and its doors so straight that they half-stifled the light within it.

Through all the storms of war, amid political catastrophes, exiles and carnage, that a sensitive man shudders to read about, in the face of attacks by empire after empire, in the last of which the invincible legions of imperial Rome razed her cities to the ground and sent her children as wanderers to the ends of the earth, Judea remained steadfast.

And though later Judea tried to extinguish it, from these heights was released the light that illuminates the way of life for all mankind.

Hard and implacable, O Judea, are your rocky ridges—but secure; harsh and unyielding were your sons—but strong. Driven by imperious duty as by a tempest, they lifted your Zion above all other mounts, and the world looks unto it.

Ban on Quantity Discounts Is Disturbing to Business

(Continued from Page 1)

costs it would hit the ultimate consumer as an indirect protective subsidy to the independent retailer. The bill, however, went through Congress easily, with the somewhat contradictory Borah-Van Nuys amendment tacked onto it in conference as a concession to the Senate, and was signed by the President on June 16.

Slighted at First

At the time the bill was in Congress, sales managers and purchasing agents gave apparently little attention to the fact that the most important amendment to the federal trade laws since the Clayton Act of 1914, was being passed. By the time the law was passed, however, trade journals and business lawyers were generally broadcasting the scope of the bill and the degree to which it might affect nearly every business in the country. The law became effective immediately upon enactment, and by early summer business men were eagerly seeking explanation of the law.

Despite the apparent simplicity in the concept that quantity discounts should not exceed quantity savings, it became immediately obvious that the law was well-nigh inexplicable. Trade associations, business law firms, and trade journals began to issue interpretations both massive and uncertain. A former member of the Federal Trade Commission, Nelson B. Gaskill, issued a 25,000-word clarification of the law. The Journal of Commerce of New York reported that at least 24 comprehensive interpretations had been put out.

Enforced by Commission

The Federal Trade Commission was required to enforce the act. It was therefore promptly besieged by firms and associations requesting official interpretation. Meanwhile some firms began to cancel existing price arrangements with customers, while others went on as before on the assumption that it would be months or years before FTC or court decisions would make clear just how much the law meant.

The commission issued merely a comprehensive text of the background and hearings on the bill, as a guide to what the legislators really meant. It thereupon discussed the law informally with trade representatives, and is said to have shown as much uncertainty as anyone else over what it meant.

The basic difficulty in the law is its reliance upon the art of cost accounting as though it were a science. It is easy to say that a discount should not exceed a saving in cost, but the actual measurement of savings in cost is a field for almost limitless controversy.

Mock Trial Elucidates

The mock trial at New York brought this out clearly. The complaining independent "Henderson Company of Monota, Penna.," was getting stoves from a manufacturer, "Jackson Stove Company," at $12.75 apiece while a competing chain, the "Wallace Company," with 214 outlets was getting them at $9.25.

The "Commission" looked into the stove manufacturer's books. It examined the company's estimated costs, manufacturing, credit, and sales, first on its business with the chain, and then on its business with 10 medium-sized companies with which it did a total business about equal to its business with "Wallace Company."

At this point controversy appeared, because the "Commission's" cost-accounting shifted a large number of the stove manufacturer's costs, which had been charged to the small buyers, over to the chain's business. Out of $135,000 of costs of its credit department, the stove company had charged only $6000 to the chain and $129,000 to the independents.

The "Commission," however, split the $135,000 on the basis of business done and charged half to the 10 companies, half to the chain.

Stove Company Claims

The "Jackson Stove Company" claimed that it cost 30.3 per cent less to do business with the chain than with its smaller competitors, while its discounts totaled only 27.4 per cent.

The "Commission," however, charged that the saving on the quantity business was only 18.4 per cent, or substantially less than the 27.4 per cent discount. It charged, therefore, that about a third of the quantity discount was "illegal discrimination" under the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936.

Uncertainty about the law was considerably enhanced when, on Oct. 2, the actual Federal Trade Commission cited five firms, including Montgomery Ward and Kraft-Phenix Cheese, as violators of the law, on grounds which indicated that the Commission would take the most conscientious interpretation of the law. Representative Patman, in explaining the law on Sept. 18 to the National Petroleum Association convention at Atlantic City, stated that it was designed to eliminate "the Captain Kidds of industry."

Commission Explains

In its citation, however, the commission went out of its way to say that "no allegation is made in the complaint of bad faith or any subterfuge or secrecy on the part of the respondent, in connection with its price policy."

A significant political angle appears in the picture in the opposition of the co-operatives to the RPA. Six of the leading farmers' associations, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Northwest Farmers' Union Legislative Committee, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Co-operative Council and the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation submitted a petition to the House Rules Committee last May opposing the bill.

Trade journals have commented that the American public contradicts itself in hoping to reduce middlemen's costs through the encouragement of co-operative societies, while at the same time putting back into the middleman's cost through the Robinson-Patman Act, some of the economies which the chains have pared out of it to the consumer's benefit.

Russia Ready to Quit Nonintervention Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

reported to reject all allegations of Italian aid to the Spanish fascists which were made by Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish Foreign Minister, before the League of Nations Assembly.

Italy was understood to have submitted a second note containing complaints against alleged breaches of the neutrality pact by Soviet Russia.

The Portuguese note was en route, but whether it would arrive in London before the committee session was problematical.

A Russian spokesman in London declared only that the German charges against Russia were not supported by evidence and that future Russian action "depends on the course the meeting takes."

Other Allegations

In addition to German accusations that Russia shipped war munitions to Madrid under the guise of "foodstuffs" aboard the Soviet steamships Neva and Kuba, German counter-allegations against Russia were understood to include the following:

Sept. 2—Russian ships unloaded arms and ammunition near Barcelona.

Sept. 12—A munition train arrived at Madrid from Barcelona containing 60 anti-aircraft guns of Russian origin.

Sept. 15—Thirty-seven Russian planes landed in Spain and three days later four giant Gorki bombers also landed.

Sept. 16—The Russian steamer Komsomol unloaded 50 tanks at Cartagena accompanied by 94 operators.

Previously soviet officials denied that the steamships Neva and Kuba contained anything more than foodstuffs destined for Spain.

New York Group To Fight Crime Is Made Permanent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Permanent organization of the Citizen's Committee on the Control of Crime in New York was achieved here today with the establishment of offices in the Equitable Building and the installation of a paid staff.

Harry P. Guggenheim, chairman of the committee, which was proposed last summer by an extraordinary grand jury appointed to investigate vice and racketeering, declared that the permanent committee would be the "eyes of the city" in a business men's campaign against crime, and emphasized that the personnel was not of reformers and vigilantes, but consisted of men interested in the improvement of criminal justice.

Mr. Guggenheim, former American Ambassador to Cuba, added that the committee had been formed "to strengthen the machinery of the law and to secure the co-operation of every citizen in helping to enforce the law."

Are Not Vigilantes

"In our organization we had no other thought than to translate into action the conviction ... that strengthening law enforcement suggests and deserves thorough and critical study by a non-political body of able, fearless, public-spirited citizens whose only interest should be the welfare of the community.

"We are neither a group of vigilantes nor of reformers; nor are we a group dealing in theories and abstractions. We shall not be a political scalp-hunting party.

"What we do hope to be is a permanent, self-perpetuating association which, calmly and unintermittently, over a long period of time, step by step, will break down the organization of crime and improve the administration of criminal justice in this city."

Include Prominent Men

Officers named to carry on the work included Lee Thompson Smith, of the Grand Jurors' Association of New York County, vice-chairman; Artemus L. Gates, president of the New York Trust Company, treasurer; George Z. Medalie, formerly United States Attorney here, secretary, and William P. Beazell, former assistant managing editor, New York World, executive secretary.

Members of the executive committee of the organization were announced as follows: Raymond Moley, editor of Today; S. M. Strook, attorney; Cleveland Dodge, of the Bronx Board of Trade; Philip A. Benson of Brooklyn, and Frederick MacNutt of Queens.

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Hokkaido—Japan's Main Population Outlet

Tokyo's 20-year plan calls for doubled population; Danish system urged for development of hard agricultural problem; colonization becomes national issue

Japanese Immigrants in Hokkaido
Fourth of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAPPORO, Japan—Hokkaido has thus far proved Japan's most hopeful population outlet; 1,803,000 Japanese have found homes outside of Japan proper, of whom 872,814 are living outside the Japanese Empire, most of them in Manchoukuo, Brazil, Hawaii and the United States. Almost 3,000,000 Japanese have settled in Hokkaido since 1876 and a 20-year plan of development for this northern island calls for the settlement of 3,000,000 more by 1956.

Colonization is taken very seriously here: the Hokkaido Imperial University gives a special course on problems of colonization. One of the "sights" of Sapporo, to which the visitor is taken, is the large Colonization Museum, with its pictures of the changing life of the island, its outlines of modern villages, equipped with schools, hospital and co-operatives, its sketches of sturdy pioneers felling trees and pulling out the stubborn bamboo-grass, its relief maps of Hokkaido and examples of mineral and aquatic products and industrial goods.

Government Aid

One of the first officials with whom I talked here was T. Suzuki, head of the Colonization Department in the Hokkaido local administration. Every year, he said, 400 or 500 peasant families are placed on the land with government aid. Twenty-five-acre tracts are given to each of these families, with the understanding that they must clear the land in five years. If they carry out this obligation they receive the land free of charge as individual homesteads. The Government also gives them aid with seeds, tools, building materials and other necessities and colonists receive some reduction in passenger and freight rates on trains and boats. Formerly this aid was given in money; but it was found that some improvident colonists were apt to squander it on improper purposes, so the present policy is to give help in kind. The cash value of the aid is about 350 yen (a little over $100) per family.

Besides the invited colonists, who are entitled to these stipulated benefits, there is a constant flow of immigrants who come on their own initiative, seeking their fortunes in this pioneer region. About a thousand such families, together with 400 families of invited colonists, entered Hokkaido during 1935.

There is, however, an outgoing as well as an incoming flow of population in this island. It is estimated that the immigrants, plus the natural increase in population, come to a figure of about 100,000 a year, while 50,000 leave the island. Some of these are disillusioned and unsuccessful colonists; others are fishers and small businessmen; still others go on farther, hoping to find more favorable farming conditions in Sakhalin.

Colonization in Hokkaido as in other originally empty spaces that have gradually filled up, is subject to a law of diminishing returns. The best land is naturally snapped up first and the later colonists must make a living on less fertile soil. The possibilities of developing a strong peasant proprietor class in Hokkaido were limited from the beginning by the policy of giving large grants of land to individuals with money and influence. Tenancy is therefore the prevalent system in the rice districts, although in the regions which do not cultivate rice small owners and part owners, who own some land and rent more, predominate.

More to Be Settled

Hokkaido, according to the officials of the Colonization Department, has already under cultivation 2,350,000 acres of land. About 1,600,000 acres of potential arable land remain; it is hoped to bring this area under cultivation during the next two decades.

The southern and western part of the island is already fairly well settled; new colonists are sent to northern and eastern districts, to Nayoro, Kushiro and Nemuro. Much of the land that is earmarked for colonization contains an undue quantity by volcanic ash; agricultural experts say that this can be counteracted by introducing lime into the soil.

A good deal of money has been expended on irrigation systems for rice cultivation; and the debts which have been contracted in this connection represent a heavy burden for landowners and peasants, because experience has shown that Hokkaido is too far north to be a consistently good rice producer.

The colonization program could be facilitated and general rural welfare would be enhanced if dairy farming could be more widely practiced. There is more available pasturage in Hokkaido than in other parts of Japan; the average size of the Hokkaido farm is between 11 or 12 acres, small enough, by American standards, but four times the average in the other three larger islands, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku.

But Little Capital

There are, however, a number of social and economic obstacles to a general introduction of dairy farming. The capital of the typical colonist is small; the Japanese farmer, as a general rule, is not at his best in handling domestic animals; the general love of rice makes him reluctant to put his land into vegetables and feed crops.

I found a practical illustration of what competent dairy farming could achieve when I paid a visit to the farm of Mr. Suido, one of the pioneer dairymen of Japan, who turns out 20,000 pounds of cheese a year on his 50-acre farm about 20 miles east of Sapporo. Mr. Suido put in an apprenticeship of study and practical training in America, Denmark and the Netherlands and, together with his wife, developed thoroughly western tastes. His trim farmhouse, suggested Denmark or Holland, rather than Japan; and there was the authentic flavor of Iowa or Ohio in the fried chicken and cookies with which he hospitably entertained his guests. After showing his herd of 35 cows, his barns and fields and the spotless creamery where his cheese was made he set forth, in excelelnt English, some of his ideas on farming in general and on local agricultural conditions in particular.

Danish System Best

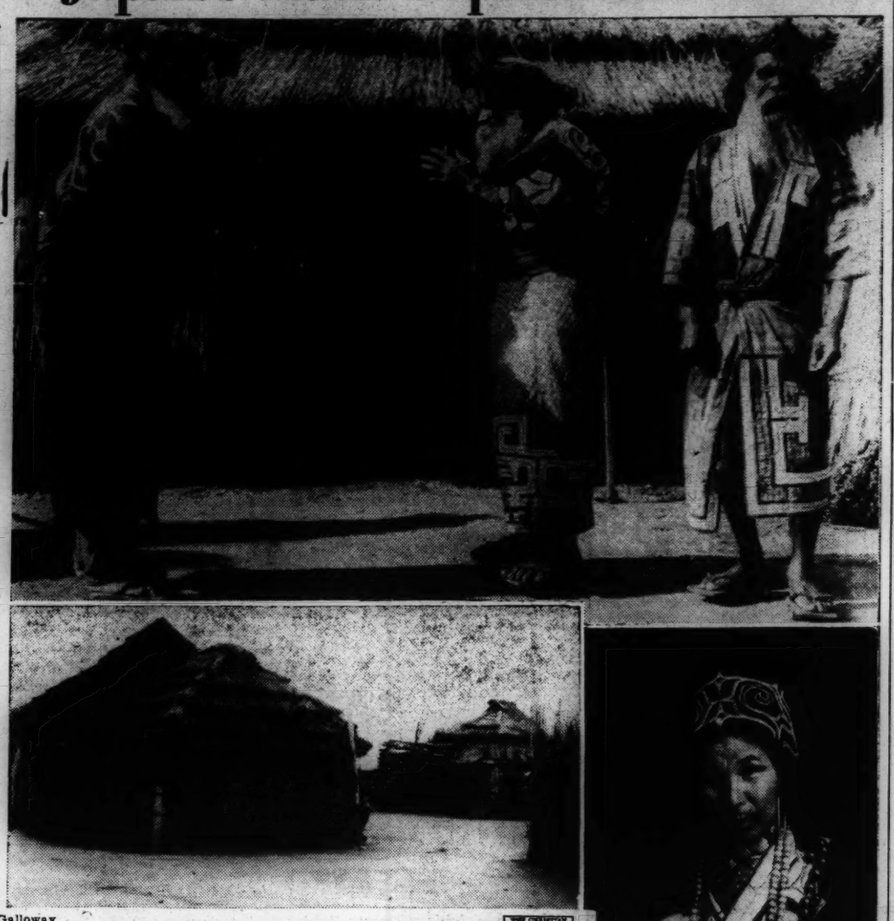
"Small independent proprietorship is the best system," he declared. "I believe the Danish farmers, with their highly developed co-operative system, have achieved perhaps the best living standards one could find. Think of it, 200,000 peasant households in Denmark, and each one, on the average, has about 15 cows. Here in Hokkaido we have about the same number of households, but only one in four, on the average, has a cow.

"And even those Japanese farmers who have cows seldom get the benefit of the milk for themselves and their families. They say they are too poor to keep it for themselves, that they must sell it, although most of them seem to have enough money for 'sake' (the Japanese rice wine). Tenancy and poverty are heavy handicaps for many of our farmers. But they could live better if they would adapt their diet to this colder climate, learn to raise pigs and get ham and sausage, learn to eat potatoes and a more balanced diet of vegetables. But most of our people are very conservative in tastes; they like their rice diet, even though here it would be more economical to eat less rice and more dairy products."

Will They Change Habits?

This problem of ability to adapt themselves to new climatic conditions is bound to loom up in connection with the success or failure of the 20-year program of doubling Hokkaido's population. The northern island is not good country for the rice farmer. But if the colonists themselves are able to change their eating habits and if a large number of their countrymen acquire a taste for butter, cheese and other dairy products, providing a market for Hokkaido products, there are good prospects for the development of flourishing dairy and mixed farming.

As an outlet for Japan's surplus population Hokkaido, in the best case, can only play a very minor role, absorbing 5 to 10 per cent of the country's annual increment of about a million new mouths to be fed. The higher figure (10 per cent) can only be attained if the present considerable outflow from Hokkaido is checked and if the pace of assisted and unassisted colonization is speeded up.



Galloway

Aborigines of Hokkaido Cling to Ancient Habits

Upper—One of the Queerest Tribes in Asia Are the Primitive Ainus, Who Have Nothing That Marks Them as Part of Japan and Who Refuse to Accept Anything That Is Modern. Lower Left—Primitive Ainu Huts of Straw and Thatch. Lower Right—Ainu Woman in Festal Costume With Heavy Beads. The Women Tattoo Moustaches on Their Upper Lips



Bulgar Elections Delayed by King To Check Lefts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—King Boris has found it impossible or at least inadvisable to carry out his plan of holding parliamentary elections in October. He is finding the return to constitutionalism very difficult.

If he should grant freedom, it is thought, the Marxists and radical Agrarians would come into power, in which case some of the army officers would launch an armed protest. If he does not restore freedom a majority of the people are expected to voice their dissatisfaction.

Elections Promised

On the fourth of July this year, King Boris formed a new government, whose mission was to prepare for elections which were to be held in October. It was a promise. The Cabinet was presented to the nation as an election Cabinet. The King and people hoped that it was to restore constitutional government.

In discussing the change with political leaders last July, the King said, "I do not wish to be a dictator, I want a responsible civil government."

Strong Radical Bloc

But since then, this plan has been changed and elections have been postponed. Why? Because the King and other responsible authorities have become convinced that the mass of voters are radically inclined.

King Boris seems to have hoped that the party or "movement" of Alexander Tsankoff would win the elections and provide a conservative, half authoritarian régime. And he gave the July Cabinet a Tsankoff complexion. It looked as though Mr. Tsankoff was again to direct Bulgaria's ship of state.

But Professor Tsankoff is widely regarded as a symbol of violence and autocracy. In 1923 he seized the power in Bulgaria after which two years of terror and turmoil fullowed. His "people's movement" is called Fascism.

Chorus of Protests

So, when it appeared that he might become the next prime minister, protests arose in every part of Bulgaria. Practically all groups from the communists to the Nationalists joined the chorus of alarm against him. In view of this, the Government asked all the mayors to report as to the probable outcome of elections and most of them predicted a victory of radical, left-wing elements.

There seemed to be no doubt Communists and Agrarians would receive a large majority of the votes. Such a development might lead to republicanism, to a conflict with the army and to grave civil strife. So elections have been postponed. The grave problem abides and the critical situation persists.

Reconstruction Retarded

For two years and a half Bulgaria has had no Constitution, no Parliament and no regular law-making institution. At first, there was a military autocracy, now a royal dictatorship. The King has succeeded in putting the officers back in the barracks and in regaining power himself, but he is not able to restore political government. Cabinets follow one another in rapid succession, policies change as ministers come and go and constructive work is greatly retarded.

The King would like to place power in the hands of a national cabinet, based on the moderate elements, but there are no moderate elements. The Bulgarians are extremists, "right wingers" or "left wingers." So, for the moment, it looks as though the King would have to continue his personal directing of affairs.

Carnegie Illinois Steel Refuses Wage Increases

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23 (AP)—Employee representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation disclosed their request for an immediate wage increase has been denied.

A member of the newly created district council of employee representatives said Arthur H. Young, vice-president and personnel director of U. S. Steel Corporation, parent concern of Carnegie-Illinois, told them an increase "at this time" was impossible.

Another member said Mr. Young did not close the door to further wage negotiations, however. He declared one representative asked Mr. Young:

"Do you think we will have an increase in our pay envelopes before Christmas?"

Mr. Young replied:

"I sincerely hope so."

Social Credit-C. C. F. Combine Envisaged in Western Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Efforts to combine the Social Credit movement of Alberta with the Socialist movement of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in British Columbia are under way here, following a visit by Premier William Aberhart of Alberta, to Vancouver.

Significantly, after Mr. Aberhart's brief stay in British Columbia, Dr. Lyle Telford, leader of the C. C. F., delivered a speech in which he urged Socialists and Social Crediters to co-operate in common objectives, such as the public control of the money system.

This speech was followed by private conferences betweeh Socialists and Social Crediters with the objective of preventing any division of their forces in the next provincial election here in 1937. It is feared that if the Socialists and the Social Crediters run against one another in this contest, they will end in electing their opponents, the Liberals and Conservatives.

How far this rapprochement between the Left wing forces of the two most westerly provinces of Canada will go, politicians here could not foresee, but they believed that such a movement might easily prove more powerful than the C. C. F. without Social Credit support.

Much depends on the success of Social Credit in Alberta. If it should finally succeed there, it is admitted that it would have a good chance of making great progress here but, in the event of its failure in Alberta, British Columbia would not give it much support, politicians believe.

Meanwhile the moderate wing of the C. C. F., under the Rev. Robert Connell, which broke away from the Socialist Party on account of its radical platform, is proceeding to organize a party of its own, along moderate socialist lines and without the plan of the official party, to socialize the money system within a single province.

Debut of Stokowski As Composer Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—Leopold Stokowski's Philadelphia debut as a composer is to take place soon. Although his Bach transcriptions are famous, the conductor of the Philadelphia orchestra has done little to reveal the nature of the original compositions of his pre-Philadelphia days.

But it is announced that at a performance of Martinez Sierra's play, "Cradle Song," scheduled for the Play and Players Theater on Nov. 12, the Youth Drama Group will sing a "Benedicite" which Mr. Stokowski composed in 1908 when he was filling his first American post—as organist of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City.

Mr. Stokowski consented to the use of the music but specified that it should not be published.

Although this will be the first occasion on which any original Stokowski composition has been heard publicly in the city, some of his early chamber music has been played at private musicales.

Clemson Has Record Year

A new high enrollment was recorsed at Clemson iollege this year when 1554 sthdents registered opening day.

Mountain Railway in Slovakia Opens Woodlands to Tourists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—An important railway line connecting central and eastern Slovakia has recently been completed. It opens up the woodland scenery of the Little Tatra Mountains and makes easily accessible the famous ice cave of Dobšina.

The Carpathian slopes offer fine playground for skiing in winter, while the attractive valleys and canyons attract tourists and holiday makers during the summer season.

It is Czechoslovakia's highest mountain railway and the technical difficulties of the terrain were formidable. Nine tunnels and 281 bridges had to be built. The work took five years and cost 256,000,000 crowns ($10,700,800, approximately).

Lately almost all new railways in the Republic have been built in Slovakia, whose railway system was much neglected under the old regime. The Slovak minister, Dr. Dérer, announced during the inauguration ceremony that another 1,000,000,000 crowns is about to be spent on public works in Slovakia during the next five years.

A holiday atmosphere reigned along the whole track when the first two crowded special trains started from the gayly decorated station of Margecany, and the Government representatives were everywhere greeted with enthusiasm by the villagers in their picturesque costumes.

Quebec and Ottawa To Transport Cattle From Drought Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Province of Quebec is in accord with the Federal Government at Ottawa over moving western cattle, victims of drought, to the rich feeding fields of Eastern Quebec. Intimation has been given by Bona Dussault, Minister of Agriculture, that Quebec is willing to come to arrangements with Ottawa. The Federal Government will pay 50 per cent of the transportation costs.

Quebec cattlemen are now in Western Canada buying cattle with the object of transporting them to Quebec. Ottawa will pay half the cost and the Federal suggestion is that Quebec pay the other half. Mr. Dussault thought that Quebec would agree.

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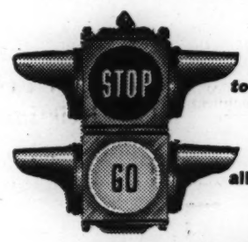
540,000 CARS FROZE UP LAST WINTER!
[Official Statistics]

More than half a million American motorists got into trouble last year. Some waited too long before putting in anti-freeze. Others either put in straight alcohol or used an anti-freeze containing alcohol (there are approximately 50 such brands of anti-freeze on the market—sold under various names). And alcohol, as you know, *and as they found out,* boils off.

On the other side of the picture *millions* of car owners breezed through the winter with Eveready Prestone...without a worry.

If you want *guaranteed* protection against freeze-up, against rust, *all winter long,* you want Eveready Prestone. Look up your car on the chart below, see how little it costs for complete protection from now until the flowers bloom in the Spring.

Go to any dealer flying the Eveready Prestone banner and follow the best advice any service man can give you:

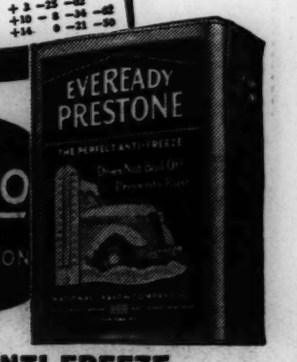


today for Eveready Prestone
all the rest of the Winter.

FIND YOUR CAR ON THIS CHART
IMPORTANT! The price per gallon of an anti-freeze means nothing unless you know *how many gallons* you will need during the *entire* winter. You can't get that information on a boil-away anti-freeze. But you can get it for Eveready Prestone . . . and here it is. See how reasonably you can get two-way protection *all winter long* against both freeze-up and rust with *one shot* of Eveready Prestone—one shot because it won't boil off, no matter how warm the weather gets between the cold snaps. If your car isn't on this chart, your dealer has a chart showing all cars; and amounts needed for temperatures to 60° below zero.
Find your car and read from left to right. The first figure shows the protection you get with one gallon of Eveready Prestone in the cooling system; the second with one and a half gallons—and so on. "+" means above zero. "—" means below zero. If your car has a hot water heater, add ¼ gallon to the quantity called for.

MODEL	1 GAL.	1½ GAL.	2 GAL.	2½ GAL.
Auburn 6-52, '34; 6-53, '35; 6-54, '36	+12	− 6	−27	−59
8-100, '32; 8-101, 8-105, '33	+15	+ 2	−16	−42
850, '34; 851, '35; 852, '36	+17	+ 6	− 9	−28
Buick 40, '34, '35, '36	+ 6	−18	−54	
60, '32; 50, '33, '34, '35	+10	− 8	−34	−62
60, 80, 90, '36	+12	− 4	−27	−59
80, 90, '32; 60, '33, '34, '35	+15	+ 2	−16	−42
80, 90, '33; 90, '34, '35	+19	+ 9	− 3	−19
Cadillac 370-D, '34, '35	+14	0	−21	−50
355-D, '34, '35; 80, 85, '36	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
452-D, '34, '35; 90, '36	+19	+ 9	− 3	−10
370-A, '31; 355-B, '32; 355-C, '33	+21	+13	+ 3	− 9
60, 70, 75, '36	+22	+15	+ 8	0
Chevrolet Stand; '33, '34, '35		−12	−62	
Master; '33, '34, '35 '31, '32		− 6	−47	
All Models—'36		0	−34	−62
Chrysler 6-'32, '33, '34, '35	+12	− 4	−27	−59
8-'31, '32; Af, Imp. '35; 6-'36	+15	+ 2	−16	−42
Roy. 8, Imp. 8, '33; Air 8, '35	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
70, '31; DeLuxe 8, '36	+18	+ 8	− 6	−23
De Soto 6, '31, '32, '33; 8, '31	+10	− 8	−34	−62
6, '34; Airflow 6, Airstream 6, '36	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
Airflow, Airstream, '35	+12	− 4	−27	−59
Dodge 6, '32, '33, '34, D2, '36	+ 8	−12	−43	
Senior 6, '30; DU, '35	+12	− 4	−27	−59
8-'32, '33	+15	+ 2	−16	−43
Ford A, '30, '31; B, '32, '33		0	−34	−62
V-8, '32, '33, '34, '36	+18	+ 8	− 6	−23
V-8, '35	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
Graham 80, 90, 110, '36	+10	− 8	−34	−62
75-Spl. 6; 72-8, '35	+14	0	−21	−50
74-6, '35; 80, '36	+	0	−34	−62
6, 8, '33; 6, 8, '34; 75, '35	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
Hudson 6, '36	+ 3	−25	−62	
8, '31, '32, '33; 6, '35	+12	− 4	−27	−59
8, '35, '36	+17	+ 6	− 9	−28
8, '34	+19	+ 9	− 3	−19
Hupmobile 18, '31; Cont. 8, '32; 321, '33	+10	− 8	−34	−62
417, 421, '34; 521, '35	+10	− 8	−34	−62
322, '33; 422, '34; 518, '35; 6-418-G '36	+17	+ 6	− 9	−28
326, '35; 426, '36; 527, '35; 8-521-H '36	+17	+ 6	− 9	−28
	+19	+10		0 −15
	+19	+10		0 −15

MODEL	1 GAL.	1½ GAL.	2 GAL.	2½ GAL.
Lafayette '34; '35; '36	+15	+ 2	−16	−42
La Salle 50 (Ser. 5) '36	+10	− 8	−34	−62
350, '34; 35-50, '35	+15	+ 2	−16	−42
345-B, '32; 345-C, '33	+21	+13	+ 3	− 9
Lincoln Zephyr, '36	+21	+13	+ 4	− 7
136,'33,'34,'35,'36;145,'34,'35,'36	+23	+17	+10	− 3
Nash 60, 70, '31; 960, 970, '32	+ 3	−25	−62	
1130, 1070, 1170, '33; 1220, '34	+12	− 4	−27	−59
3620, 3640, 3640A, '36	+14	+ 0	−21	−50
1280,'34;3580,'35;1080,1180,'33	+17	+ 6	− 9	−28
Oldsmobile F-30, '30; F-31, '31; F-35, '35; F-36, '36	+ 3	−25	−62	
F-32, L-32, '32; F-33, '33; L-35, '35; L-36, '36	+ 3	−25	−62	
L-33, '33; L-34, '34	+12	− 4	−27	−59
Packard 120-'35, '36	+12	− 4	−27	−59
Sup. 8, '33; '34; 8, '33, '34, '35	+15	+ 2	−16	−42
Sup. 8, '35	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
745, '30; 845, '31; DeLuxe, '32	+18	+ 8	− 6	−23
12, '33, '34, '35, '36	+21	+13	+ 3	− 9
Pierce Arrow 41, 42, 43, '31; 54, '32; 836-A, '34	+25	+21	+10	+ 3
1601-A, '36	+21	+13	+ 3	− 9
840-A, '34; 845, '35	+21	+13	+ 3	− 9
1602-53 (12), '36	+22	+15	+ 6	− 5
Plymouth '30; PF, PG, '34	+24	+20	+15	+ 9
PA, '31; PB, '32; PE, '34; PJ, '35; P1, P2, '36	+ 6	−18	−54	
PC, PD, '33	+10	− 8	−34	−62
Pontiac '30; '31; 6-'32; '35	+10	− 8	−34	−62
8-'33, '34, '35; 6-'36	+ 3	−25	−63	
8-'36	+ 6	−18	−54	
Reo 6-21, 6-25, '32; FC '35; Roy. '35; 6D, '36	+ 8	−12	−43	
8-25, '32; 8-2, '33; 8-4, '34	+12	− 4	−27	−59
Studebaker Dict. 6, '36	+15	+ 2	−16	−42
Conn. 8, '31, '32, '33; Dict. 6, '34, '35	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
Dict. '31; Comm. 8, '34, Pres. 8, '33, '34, '36	+ 6	−18	−54	
Pres. 8, '31, '32, '35; Comm. 8, '35	+10	− 8	−34	−62
Terraplane 6, '32, '33; 6 Spec. '35; 6, '36	+14	0	−21	−50
8, '35; 6 DeLuxe, '35	+17	+ 6	− 9	−28
6, '34	+19	+ 9	− 3	−19



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Canadians See Treaty's Fate in U. S. Election

OTTAWA, Oct. 22 (AP)—Two trade agreements between Canada and Germany were signed today by W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Dr. Hans R. Hemmen, representing the Reich's Government.

One is a provisional trade agreement. The other covers the basis of payment for goods exchanged between the two countries, and the liquidation of outstanding commercial accounts owing by Germany in Canada. Details, Minister Euler said, will be made public Monday.

The agreements come into force provisionally, pending ratification by Parliament next month.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 22—In the belief that the fate of the Canada-United States reciprocity trade pact is in the balance, Canadians are following the United States presidential election campaign with far more than the usual neighborly interest.

Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate, has threatened at least radically to change the terms of the treaty if elected. While this would affect a large proportion of the country's business and indidectly every individual, the effect would not be entirely adverse, some interests, such as the automotive, no doubt, welcoming a return to the old protection rates. To the great majority of Canadians, however, the treaty is as popular as it is profitable—and they feel that trade figures prove how profitable it is.

The glowing promises made by the Dominion Government when the treaty was signed are in the course of being fulfilled. "Every part of Canada will benefit from this enlargement and assurance of markets," Ottawa said. "For British Columbia, the halving of lumber and timber duties and the reductions on salmon and halibut are of first importance. For the prairie provinces, the reductions on cattle and calves stand out, and the concessions on horses, fodders and other farm products will be of value.

For Ontario and Quebec, in addition to lumber and cattle, dairy cows, cream, grass and clover seeds, turnips, maple sugar, talc and feldspar, and the ferro alloys, and ascetic acid, are all aided. For the Maritimes ,the lumber and timber concessions, the seed potatoes, turnips and fish reductions will be especially helpful." And turning to the other side of the picture, the Government declared that, "All parts of Canada will gain by the revision of Canadian duties on United States products, which will have been specially designed to aid the Canadian consumer and the Canadian user of machinery and other implements of production, without sacrificing any vital Canadian interest."

The treaty came into effect Jan. 1. Comparing two-way trade figures for the first eight months with the similar period of 1935 strikingly illustrates the "effect" of the treaty. Canada's exports to the United States increased from $215,758,000 to $240,752,000, while imports rose from $208,368,000 to $235,948,000—or a total trade increase of over $50,000,000 at the end of August. The increase is almost evenly divided between exports and imports. If the increasing acceleration of trade continues to the end of the year the totals will be even more striking, it is believed and, after allowing generously for other influences, will redound with still more credit to the treaty.

Reviewing some of the chief commodities of trade between the two countries it will be seen that lumber is bringing the largest volume of trade under the agreement. Comparing the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1935 and 1936 respectively, the exports in the class "wood, wood products and paper" rose from $113,600,000 to $133,600,000—with "wood unmanufactured" increasing by approximately $7,000,000, "wood manufactured" by $4,000,000 and "paper" by $9,000,000.

Other Increases

In the class "animals and animal products" exports increased from $25,950,000 to $39,991,000—with living animals (chiefly cattle) increasing by $6,000,000, fish by $2,000,000 and hides and skins by $1,500,000. "Agricultural and vegetable products" rose from $48,700,000 to $57,800,000—with grains (principally wheat) accounting for $34,600,000 of the total and alcoholic beverages $18,780,000.

In the "nonferrous metal products," totaling $113,990,000, nickel exports rose from $12,600,000 to $21,200,000; and precious metals (chiefly gold) rose from $83,400,000 to $87,700,000.

Under the terms of the agreement each nation accorded to the other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in respect to customs duties and related matter. In many respects the extension of the intermediate tariff to the United States constituted, along with the special reductions, the most thoroughgoing revision of the Canadian tariff structure ever effected. By one act it afforded relief to consumers and cut the costs of basic producers.

It is not surprising that Canadians are following the course of events across the border with some apprehension, wondering if the concessions are to be withdrawn in two years and the old barriers put back in place. On the other hand, if President Roosevelt is returned, they are hopeful that the experience of the mutual benefits of neighborhood trade will lead to the renewal of the agreement on an even broader basis.

Straw Vote Statistics—Both Candidates Win

'Weighting' of Digest Returns Give More to Roosevelt

Vote Cross-Section

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Literary Digest poll, latest statistics of which are published today, has been the subject of varying interpretations.

While the poll itself gives a majority, both of the popular and electoral votes, to Gov. Alfred M. Landon, statisticians vary in their interpretation of the base figures.

A number of separate analyses of the Digest poll have been made. One of these, published by The Christian Science Monitor Oct. 20, was made by Dr. Raymond H. Wallace of Connecticut State College. He analyzed the electoral vote on the basis of Digest figures and concluded that only seven states could be interpreted as being possible for Governor Landon.

Difference of Opinion

Based on last week's release of the Digest poll, W. L. Crum, professor of economics at Harvard University, compiled figures which deviated somewhat from the Digest's own conclusion. On the basis of the Digest's figures, he contended that Governor Landon should be credited with 271 possible electoral votes instead of 370.

A number of similar studies have been made.

The basic exception to the Digest poll is this: That the proportion of voters is so divided as to create an inaccurate cross-section. One illustration of this, taken from today's Digest figures, follows:

In order to show the swing from the previous year, the Digest lists the way its voters cast their votes in 1932.

Their figures show a total of 983,971 as voting Republican in 1932. It shows that 926,912 voted Democrats in the same year.

Had this poll been used in 1932 to forecast the final popular vote it would have given a majority to Mr. Hoover and not to Mr. Roosevelt.

Because the cross-section is thus shown to be disproportionate, a weighting of the Digest's final figures appears to many statisticians to be necessary.

If the total Republican and Democratic votes of 1932, revealed in the Digest poll, are compared with the actual number of party votes cast in 1932, a series of percentages are derived which can be used to adjust and re-interpret the Digest's own figures for the possible 1936 result.

Applying their percentages, a total popular vote is computed which deviates from the Digest's conclusion. It would narrow Gov. Landon's margin to about 900,000 of the total electoral vote. The figures then would be:

Roosevelt 16,500,000
Landon 17,400,000

Numerous other factors, however, need to be taken into consideration. Any statistics confined to the popular vote do not disclose the way the electoral votes of the individual states would fall. Moreover, there is the possibility of a marked increase in the number of votes which may be cast as compared with 1932. There also is the effect of the third party movements in a number of states.

Statisticians who have made a detailed study of the various analyses of the straw votes apparently agree on only one conclusion. That is that all polls must be considered with extensive reservations.

Digest Straw Vote Returns

Eighth Returns From Digest Presidential Straw Vote

How the Same Voters Voted in 1932 How Same Voters Voted in 1932

	Electoral Vote	Landon 1936 Total Vote for State	Landon 1936 Rep.	Landon 1936 Dem.	Roosevelt 1936 Total Vote for State	Roosevelt 1936 Rep.	Roosevelt 1936 Dem.
Alabama	11	2,978	1,190	1,382	9,883	384	8,364
Arizona	3	2,213	1,349	619	1,901	238	1,496
Arkansas	9	2,662	1,316	926	7,457	225	6,526
California	22	86,913	62,497	15,692	75,148	14,680	53,158
Colorado	6	15,377	11,436	2,622	9,667	1,677	7,007
Connecticut	8	12,954	10,410	1,474	4,796	903	3,315
Delaware	3	2,534	2,042	274	1,798	438	1,182
Florida	7	5,842	3,002	1,976	8,356	612	6,718
Georgia	12	3,816	1,202	1,751	12,589	364	10,129
Idaho	4	3,583	2,605	671	2,509	378	1,915
Illinois	29	88,021	62,648	17,547	46,693	8,841	32,852
Indiana	14	41,922	31,260	7,480	36,111	4,418	19,835
Iowa	11	31,289	22,424	6,044	18,246	3,126	13,355
Kansas	9	34,564	24,710	6,333	19,702	4,068	13,732
Kentucky	11	12,767	8,568	2,799	15,886	1,523	13,010
Louisiana	10	3,570	1,317	1,681	7,719	435	6,266
Maine	5	11,189	8,206	1,496	5,106	607	3,654
Maryland	8	16,815	9,400	4,494	17,802	1,824	13,171
Massachusetts	17	77,439	62,673	8,890	22,607	4,386	15,314
Michigan	19	49,384	36,983	8,289	24,515	4,837	16,666
Minnesota	11	30,111	21,938	5,815	20,324	3,620	14,567
Mississippi	9	826	263	384	5,986	85	5,313
Missouri	15	48,790	32,743	10,875	37,216	4,325	29,795
Montana	4	4,298	3,195	792	3,387	618	2,404
Nebraska	7	17,835	12,135	4,134	11,470	1,633	8,817
Nevada	3	972	643	262	927	158	693
New Hampshire	4	8,588	6,980	1,010	2,502	414	1,841
New Jersey	16	57,490	44,434	8,460	27,076	5,375	18,269
New Mexico	3	1,587	980	431	1,614	206	1,258
New York	47	145,448	104,561	29,101	119,548	16,244	85,659
North Carolina	13	5,768	3,322	1,578	16,665	779	13,242
North Dakota	4	4,144	2,725	1,121	3,581	673	2,622
Ohio	26	70,046	52,320	12,129	42,052	7,771	30,132
Oklahoma	11	14,139	8,210	4,175	14,799	1,271	12,159
Oregon	5	11,296	8,262	1,929	10,570	1,896	7,397
Pennsylvania	36	115,392	83,828	19,442	78,324	13,993	54,170
Rhode Island	4	9,334	7,547	1,179	3,198	544	2,275
South Carolina	9	1,185	205	622	6,761	92	5,665
South Dakota	4	8,277	5,573	2,048	4,358	812	3,220
Tennessee	11	9,342	5,483	2,221	18,812	1,334	14,760
Texas	23	15,014	6,163	6,640	36,905	1,817	30,781
Utah	4	3,847	2,768	804	5,072	899	3,764
Vermont	3	6,735	5,424	767	2,281	466	1,627
Virginia	11	9,611	5,343	2,692	15,822	1,032	12,611
Washington	8	20,432	14,182	4,593	14,632	2,168	10,927
West Virginia	8	13,031	9,595	2,476	9,721	1,204	7,833
Wisconsin	12	32,457	21,679	8,174	19,766	2,961	14,854
Wyoming	3	2,440	1,781	484	1,471	232	1,099
State Unknown		6,769	4,500	1,349	6,195	877	4,478
Totals	531	1,182,397	842,998	228,007	878,526	127,443	648,897

[This tabulation does not include the Digest's figures for minor candidates]

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

by the swiftest. Some report that Great Britain is lagging behind in its armament program, and that if it is to attain its objective of preparedness in the air by 1939, it will have to call on the productive resources of other nations.

Clippers—Make Final Conquests of Pacific

Aviation is all tangled up with momentous "firsts" and "record flights." Right now there are three clipper planes in the Pacific Ocean area, and it is something of a stunt to unscramble the "firsts" represented, but here goes.

The Philippine Clipper, with 20 passengers, lands in Hong Kong, and this represents the FIRST commercial airplane to go all the way across the Pacific Ocean.

Saturday next the passengers of the Philippine Clipper will board an American-operated China National Aviation Corporation plane. And when this plane lands them in Shanghai, there will have been completed the FIRST San Francisco-Shanghai commercial crossing of the Pacific.

Back to Honolulu now. Here the eastbound Hawaiian Clipper and the westbound China Clipper effect a junction. The Hawaiian Clipper carries the FIRST paying passengers on a trans-Pacific crossing. The China Clipper has had its "firsts," but is now sedately returning newspaper men to America after aviation's "first night," that is to say, after a preview flight over the Pacific.

Hearst—Boycott Voted by New York Gathering

William Randolph Hearst, newspaper and magazine publisher, today stands convicted by "a public jury" of more than 6000 men and women of perversion of the news, of fascism, of destroying liberty and of strike-breaking. His trial was held in New York at the Hippodrome, here, last night, when opponents of the things Mr. Hearst stands for in his publications jammed the theater.

The indictment, consisting of five counts, was backed up by prominent liberals and opponents of fascism. Among them were Gov. Hjalmar Petersen of Minnesota; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation; Robert K. Speer, professor of sociology at Columbia University; Charles J. Hendley, president of the American Federation of Teachers of Greater New York; Rabbi Israel Goldstein of the National Conference of Jews and Christians; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, and Representative Vito Marcantonio. Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, was prosecuting attorney.

The audience, which constituted the jury, voted to boycott all Hearst publications and radio stations.

Union Party—Plans to Aid G.O.P. in New York

The Union Party is outlawed from the New York State ballot. The Court of Appeals rules that the petitions nominating electors for the Union Party candidates were invalid and in some cases forgeries. A. T. Gruskin, New York State Union Party spokesman, announces that his colleagues would start a write-in drive to throw support to the Republican candidates.

'Shadow-Plan'—British Push Arms Making

Great Britain, in its fast-moving preparedness program, is somewhat like a soldier who puts his uniform on under his civilian clothes to be ready for any emergency. Great Britain does something like this in its so-called "shadow-plan." This plan consists of equipping manufacturing plants with machinery for armament production. This machinery lies quiet, although ready and glistening, and the factory goes on making peace-time products. But on the first roll of military drums the factories can be converted into arms plants.

In accordance with this plan, the British Government has just announced the building of six government-owned factories to produce airplane engines. The factories would be managed by various automobile manufacturing concerns.

How Parties Stand At Latest Review

(Continued from Page 1)

same time to reiterate the all-dominant Democratic keynote, "Prosperity has come around the corner."

A review of the New England trip, along with the drought—and the Denver-Cheyenne trips which preceded it, indicates that the 1936 issues have been pretty clearly stated. On a number of points the voters have a sharper distinction today between the two parties than for years past. The old criticism, so frequently heard, that at heart there is little difference between the two parties, hardly holds good this year.

A quick review shows some of these differences:

Reviewing the Situation

Finances: The Democratic party backs its fundamental policy of "spending its way out of the depression" by enormous public works, a program attacked by Republicans either as a policy, or in its administration.

Business Recovery: Democrats attempt to take full credit for reviving business; Republicans point out the natural forces which are improving employment in nearly every other country.

Tariffs—Democrats back the 14 reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and couple with them a demand for increasing internationalism and trade revival; Republicans, through Mr. Landon, have indorsed the idea of reciprocal agreements in theory, but denounced details in the Hull treaties, particularly the Canadian agreement, and have stressed the alleged menace of increasing imports.

Agriculture: Mr. Roosevelt stands by his program of reducing surpluses by crop control either direct or by soil conservation plans, involving some measure of federal intervention; Governor Landon attacks federal control but agrees to keep present benefits, adding in addition a new "tariff equivalent" subsidy to domestic size farms.

Government of Centralization—The New Deal, admittedly or not, has moved in the direction of centralization of government in Washington, with parallel reduction in State authorities; Republicans deplore this development and Governor Landon declares "the price of economic planning is the loss of economic freedom."

Relief and Security

Relief—Mr. Roosevelt advocates work relief rather than direct cash benefits to unemployed; Governor Landon is opposed "to the use of relief labor at relief wages for the construction of Federal public works." Roosevelt generally favors Federal control of spending; Landon emphasizes state control.

Social Security—Roosevelt stands on his record behind newly introduced social legislation, based largely on Federal supervision or control; Governor Landon takes direct issue with many of the provisions of the law, and proposes return to state administration in many features.

Budget

Balanced Budget — Republicans place high in their argument the vast increasing indebtedness of the Treasury under the New Deal; while the latter likens the situation to a war in which heavy expenditures are required.

Civil Service—Mr. Roosevelt's vast increase in federal employees outside the civil service, is roundly attacked by Governor Landon, who promises to push the merit system, and reduce the age-old scandal of American politics, patronage distribution.

Labor—Both candidates approve collective bargaining, but Mr. Roosevelt has appeared to sympathize with organized labor's emergence as a political entity, while Governor Landon, at Detroit, warned labor against the course.

These and other issues tend to be confused by the old-fashioned "full-dinner-pail" argument of the New Dealers while on the other hand, Republicans feel the era of improvisation and experiment has gone far enough, and should be changed. A strong class distinction among voters is indicated in the Roosevelt trips, the established, propertied groups being strong supporters of more conservative Landon, the working class groups, with less direct financial stake in affairs as they are, seeming to support the New Deal.

Roosevelt Rallies Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23—Labor's nonpartisan league will conduct four rallies in Rhode Island within the next 10 days, in the interest of the re-election of President Roosevelt, it was announced last night, following the meeting of the executive board, headed by Joseph T. Chair, president of the Providence Central Federated Union. The rallies will be held in Providence, Newport, East Greenwich and Westerly.

Magazine Figures Give Landon 32 States, Roosevelt 16

President Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Gov. Alfred M. Landon will carry 32 states to President Roosevelt's 16 on Nov. 3, according to the semifinal tabulation of the Literary Digest straw poll made public today. Out of a total of 2,158,739 ballots counted, the Republican candidate received 1,182,307 to the Democratic candidate's 878,526, a report of the count says, adding that William Lemke, Union Party candidate, came third with 75,119 votes. The balance of 22,787 votes was divided among the four minor candidates.

The report calls it a "54-40 fight"—54 per cent of the votes being chalked up for Governor Landon and 40 per cent for President Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Gaining

President Roosevelt's percentages have been steadily crawling up since the poll started on Sept. 5, the report says. At that time "Landon leaped to the front with 16,056 to Roosevelt's 7654," it continues. ". . . His percentage was 65.0 to the President's 31.0. At the halfway mark, the Kansan's lead had been cut to 58.4 against Roosevelt's 36.8. This week, the score reads: Landon, 54.8; Roosevelt,40.7."

This gain by President Roosevelt comes chiefly from the great urban centers, according to the report, the Chicago tally giving President Roosevelt 16,934 votes to Governor Landon's 16,293 out of a total city vote of 35,017.

"In Philadelphia, Roosevelt is shown with 25,599 votes to Landon's 23,646 and Lemke's 2615 out of 56,327 ballots," the report continues.

Pittsburgh for Roosevelt

"Pittsburgh . . . gives Roosevelt 9866 votes . . . against 7095 ballots marked for Landon and 1240 for Lemke out of a total 8421.

"Cleveland is reported balloting 2063 for the Democratic candidate to the Republican's 1075 and the Union Party nominee's 412."

"New York City returned 136,158 straw ballots so far, which are divided 83,566 for Roosevelt, 42,089 for Landon, 5872 for Lemke and 4631 for others.

"Despite extravagant claims made by campaign leaders and the press of both parties, it is everywhere admitted that an intense fight is in progress. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri and West Virginia waver, one day claimed by the G. O. P., the next by Farley's leaders.

257 Votes in Doubt

"The total number of electoral votes reported represented by doubtful states is 257 out of 531. In addition, several other states are said to be on the fence."

Of the other candidates, the semifinal report gives Mr. Lemke, Union Party candidate, 75,119 votes; Norman Thomas, Socialist, 10,441; Earl Browder, Communist, 7767; D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibitionist, 3538; John W. Aiken, Socialist-Labor, 584, and all others, 457.

One more report and the poll will close.

Landon Statement Swamps Wires At New Mexican Town

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Oct. 23—Last night at Tucumcari, N. M., when Governor Landon released a statement in criticism of President Roosevelt's Worcester, Mass., speech, he created a problem for the newsmen and telegraph companies.

The statement was issued as the train pulled into that small New Mexican town, and newsmen for morning papers wrote frantically to finish their stories before it pulled out about an hour later. They wrote and filed some 30,000 words. All of these words were piled up on the desks of three surprised telegraph operators at Tucumvari.

It was then about 8:30 p. m. in New York, or close to major edition times. Just how long it took this deluge of copy to clear has not been discovered, but the three operators were expected to average only about 2000 words an hour apiece, and so five hours was an optimistic estimate.

There was much groaning among the newsmen on the train, after it left Tucumcari, and they realized the protesting cries that would come from their news desks for hours to come. Nearly a dozen important newspapers, and the press associations, were dependent for Landon news on the key punchers at Tucumcari. It was a big night on the range.

One far-sighted newsman had ordered a wire held for his copy at Tucumcari.

Roosevelt Lead, 79,214, In Sun's Maryland Poll

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt led Gov. Alfred M. Landon by 79,214 votes on Oct. 21 in the presidential preference poll conducted by the Sunpapers (Ind.-Dem.) among the registered voters of Maryland.

The Sun's tabulation of 277,202 votes gave President Roosevelt 177,339 or 63.98 per cent and Governor Landon 98,125 or 35.40 per cent.

There were 2701 "write-in" ballots for William Lemke, Union Party, whose name is not on the ballots. The other candidates trailed: Thomas, Socialist, 1035; Browder, Communist, 523; Aiken, Labor, 180.

Toronto Amphibion Reported

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—Paul Horvath, a Toronto aviator who had not been reported since he took off yesterday in an amphibion from Toronto for New York, landed at the Buffalo Motorboat Club basin yesterday afternoon and took off this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The club steward, Jay Hanover, said Horvath landed because of the fog.

Smith Urges Return to Sane Government With Landon

(Continued from Page 1)

has made during the campaign, was broadcast over a nation-wide hookup. He will go from here to Pittsburgh, where he speaks Saturday night.

Mr. Smith was introduced by Sterling Edmunds, St. Louis lawyer and secretary of the National Jeffersonian Democrats.

The former Democratic standard bearer was given an ovation when he got up to speak.

He started by saying that every time he came to Chicago, he "came here as a Democrat" and "never was a stronger Democrat" than he was tonight.

"I say with profound conviction that I am fighting for the preservation of the future of democratic principles as I was taught them as a small boy," he said.

What a Billion Is

"I'm going to talk to you tonight about a billion dollars. When a man takes me over to the window and tells me that the sun is 93,000,000 miles away, I say, 'Okay, kid, you win. You won't get any argument from me.'

"I'm afraid there are too many of our people who don't comprehend just what a billion dollars means. If you were to put away one dollar every minute from the time that Christ died on Calvary you'd only have a billion dollars."

He said he would tell "just how little the New Deal thinks about a billion dollars."

"Who owes this money?" he asked, answering, "We do."

"Who's going to pay it? We are."

Heckler Is Put Out

At this point a gray-haired man ran down the middle aisle and started shouting at Mr. Smith.

"Just one word," he shouted as he reached the orchestra pit, which was occupied by the press.

"Roosevelt!" he shouted as voices in the audience yelled "throw him out."

As ushers and police grabbed him, he yelled:

"Horray for Roosevelt; hooray for Roosevelt!"

Mr. Smith stopped talking until the heckler had been taken from the auditorium by four men, one of them holding his hand over his mouth. The man, however, continued to shout until he reached the door.

Paying the Debt

Mr. Smith resumed his discussion of government finances.

"Suppose," he said, "for the sake of argument, that you were going to pay the present debt of the United States. What is it? Well, the present debt of the United States is $34,000,000,000. That is what we owe—you, everybody."

"But suppose we started to pay it back at the rate of $1 a minute. How long do you think it would take to pay it? It would just take 65,000 years. Mind you, that is without interest. That is just the cold money. That is like the kind of borrowing the fellow made on the cuff years ago. The fellow who loaned it was glad to get it back and he never spoke about interest.

"When I hear this talk about soaking the rich, if we took all the rich men in the country and stood them on their heads and took every thing away from them including their undershirt, you could not begin to pay any part of it.

Quotes the President

"It is going to be paid by the rank and file. Now, who says that? Does that come from me? I will show you who that comes from. At Pittsburgh, about a week ago, the President was making a speech and he spoke about debt and he referred to the debt as the crushing load. That is his exact words, a crushing load. We know that. Here is how he says it is going to be paid; it is going to be paid out of an increased national income, an increased individual income produced by national prosperity.

"Now I analyzed that for myself the other day and I tried to reduce it down to the simple language of the side walk, and it means this, the more you make, the more we take."

He said he did not believe the "New Deal friends" had an understanding of what $2,000,000,000 meant.

Referring to President Roosevelt's recent statement that the bonus "payment is now out of the way," he said:

"We borrowed the money and we owe it.

"It cannot possibly be out of the way; it cannot possibly be no longer an obligation. Not only do we owe it, but at 2 per cent we are going to pay $30,000,000 a year interest on it.

"Where will this borrowing eventually lead us to?

"Where are we going to wind up? We have not only the $34,000,000,000 debt, but we are going to have to borrow some more. Any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns, but you and I know that a continuation of that habit means the poor house. That was said by the President on the 30th of July, the City of Albany, in 1932. I submit we are already there."

Diversion of Relief Funds

He said talk about fiscal conditions being all right, "if it were not for relief," was just a "catch-phrase because it is intended to make everybody believe that the money we are spending and the money we are borrowing are intended to relieve distress."

"Nobody is against that," he said. "If that money went for nothing else except the relief of distress, I would be ready to say 'to the limit.'"

He then launched into a discussion of where the money was being spent by the Government.

The audience booed when he mentioned the name of Rexford G. Tugwell, head of the Resettlement Administration, declaring that Tugwell got $260,746,263 to carry out "some crack-pot schemes about moving people from one place to the other whether they wanted to go or not."

He said another $2,000,000 was allocated "to a political propaganda machine that is known as the National Emergency Council."

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Seattle Strike: Mayor's Part Is Analyzed

Fourth of five articles dealing with the Seattle newspaper strike situation.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Labor mayors are taking on a new power in American politics and industry, that of helping to make strikes effective, just as business-controlled mayors have stifled strikes, it is indicated by the suspension of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the only morning newspaper here. The police are often the key to the success or failure of strikes.

If a mayor elected by organized labor refuses to use his police to prevent violence by picket lines of strikers, he may be able to establish a labor siege of industry and force the closing of a company.

During the past few years, control of the police has been gained in an increasing range of cities by allies of the labor movement.

Coal miners in the East have notably gone into politics and because of their masses and concentration have been able to capture the administration of a number of communities.

Miners Use Same Strategy

It is part of the strategy of the miners' officials who are directing the campaign to unionize the steel industry to extend these tactics to steel towns. Wherever labor wins a city hall, steel plants will lack the vigorous police protection they once had, will find it harder to stand out against a possible national steel strike, and will be more apt to close down.

A mayor's handling of the police in any large strike may be vital. The pressure on a mayor elected by labor is to help labor, just as the pressure on a mayor elected by business is to help business.

Mayors favoring labor make the other swing of the pendulum from mayors favoring employers. Frequently in the past business men have persuaded mayors to use the police to disperse picket lines, and have obtained virtually a private police protection of their plants. Business has also broken up many strikes by getting injunctions forbidding picketing of any kind.

Shoe Is On Other Foot

As business has often gained more than its share of police protection, labor in various communities is hoping to even it up with something extra on its side.

The question posed by events here is the indifferent use of the police in a strike under a mayor aligned with organized labor. In a big strike the picket lines tend to become militant and menacing. Danger may pursue any worker seeking to enter the embattled plant. Families of employees who would like to go to their jobs often beg them not to risk it.

If the picketers can keep old employees or new ones in the shape of strike breakers or others from getting into the plant, they may be able to compel it to cease operations, as here at the Post-Intelligencer, which has been shut up for several weeks. Or else the strikers may force a less obdurate concern to come to agreement.

Can Go to Any Lenth

In brief, should violence threaten and happen, and the police do not intervene to check it, strikers may tie up a business with their blockade.

If however, when violence appears, the police are utilized to forestall it and preserve order, events within the beseiged company may turn out differently. Old and new employees may pass through a sullen but restrained picket line. Production may go on, and the strike eventually fade out, or not.

Of course there are other influential factors going into the fate of strikes.

Parenthetically it may be observed that the most thoughtful labor leaders feel that violence is a weapon which in the long run does harm to labor, and they report that labor is coming to see this. They say that the use of force by labor has been engendered by illegitimate tactics of business, especially the use of injunctions, in denying labor's peaceful methods of conducting strikes. Labor is now getting that straightened out.

The Position of Labor

The position of labor on violence, say spokesmen for the labor movement, is that if given the right to present its case fully to workers who come to a plant, and to the public, striking labor will win any justifiable strike.

In a turbulent strike, there is the prospect that if outside authorities consider that a mayor is not sufficiently preserving the peace, either by choice or through inability, they may over-trump or succor the mayor, as the case may be.

The governor may send in the national guard, the state police—if the state has a state police force—may intervene, or the sheriff may enter. Also a court may issue an injunction.

When violence occurs, no matter by whom, that unlawful element overshadows the battling private interests and becomes an issue of public policy.

Labor Helped Elect Mayor

The standard practice of authorities then is to maintain the peace and prevent damage to person or to property.

As for Seattle and the strike at the Post-Intelligencer, Mayor John Dore, an attorney, was elected with the help of labor and is allied with labor. After the newspaper, at the request of the local chapter of the American Newspaper Guild, had been placed on the unfair list of the Central Labor Council of this city, a doughty set of pickets, including teamsters and longshoremen, was sent to the paper's plant.

At the threat of violence, employees of the mechanical department of the paper declined to go through the picket line, and without their services the Post-Intelligencer was unable to print. Some violence occurred.

The Mayor then did an unusual thing, from the standpoint of policy, it is commented among professional students of police administration. He did not, in the judgment of observers of the police in disorders, use the police to the best advantage to restrain violence.

From the standpoint of labor's history, as labor authorities note, the Mayor did another unusual thing. He did not use the police to escort union men to go to work when these union men had contracts with their company and said that all that was barring them from working was the threatening picket line.

Inquiry has been widely made whether the Seattle shut-down might be duplicated in other cities, and whether freedom of the press is menaced. The Post-Intelligencer had fought the Mayor and the principal labor leader of this city and had warred on the radicalism which is more widely embraced by labor here than is common in the labor world.

Possibilities Elsewhere

Whatever the motives which fashioned local events, the shut-down evidences that, if ever the opportunities provided by a combination of politics with labor should be unscrupulously employed, ways might possibly be found of closing other newspapers.

Yet the likelihood of many papers being suspended under any conditions does not seem large. The combination of required factors is not readily to be found. Few newspaper, labor and political situations can duplicate that which came to focus in the suspension here.

In New York city, for instance, newspaper authorities say the closing of any newspaper as in Seattle would be impossible. In Chicago, many trade union men feel that labor would not follow the same program.

Milwaukee offers a noteworthy contrast to Seattle, as Milwaukee also had a newspaper guild strike, terminated last month, at the Wisconsin News, likewise a Hearst publication.

Milwaukee Police Independent

The police of Milwaukee at the opening of the strike were out of politics, as they had been for years. Under the late Chief Jacob Laubenheimer Jr., the police were entirely independent.

The policy of the police was to be absolutely neutral in labor disputes and to prevent violence. There was always protection for workers who wanted to work, say Milwaukeeans. If the members of the printing trades unions in the Wisconsin News wanted protection, they knew they would get it from the police.

The city had a fresh memory of a strike in which the police cleared a pathway for workers to get in to their jobs. In Milwaukee there was no possible question as to the safety of the mechanical trades people if they tried to go through the picket line to work. They had no reason or excuse allowing them to break their contracts with the publisher on the ground of lack of safety in working conditions.

Braved Picket Line

When the picket line formed at the Milwaukee paper the printing trades people went up to it, hesitated and walked into the building and to work.

However, there were differences in the attitudes of labor in Milwaukee and Seattle. Milwaukee labor has not tried to take as much control as has labor in Seattle, as Milwaukee observers see it. Sentiment in the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee was not very favorable to the guild, which at the start of the strike was not yet affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The printing trades were suspicious of the value ot the labor movement of the so-called "white collar" workers. Demands of the guild in Milwaukee were also so drastic—more so than in Seattle where the strike was caused by the discharge of two guild members—that the printing trades were dubious.

Business has at various times long been in politics for its own benefit. Labor is now aspiring to the same advantages. Economic power, it has been observed, makes political power. New powers make new problems.

'What Are the Wild Waves Saying, Scotty?'



Photo by Raymond A. Neville

Snapshot That Won $500 Class Prize

This Picture of a 'Scotty' Was Taken by Raymond A. Neville of Evansville, Ind., and Awarded the Class Prize at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society at Washington.

Instead of Making a Layout of Several Pictures, The Christian Science Monitor Is Publishing a Single Picture a Day Because Each One Deserves to Stand Alone. The First Prize Photograph Was Published Yesterday.

Arms Year Book Puts Soviet Ahead In Military Power

GENEVA, Oct. 23 (AP)—A vast increase in the armaments of the world was shown today by the League of Nations Armament Year Book for 1936.

National defense budgets generally showed an increase over the previous year.

The Year Book gave the United States Army as 138,835 men and 12,930 officers. Counting the national guard and reserve forces, the total for 1935 was placed at 438,577.

American Air Forces

American army air force personnel was stated to be 16,047, and for the navy air force, 13,574.

The United States Navy as of May 15, 1936, was listed at 15 battleships, four aircraft carriers with three under construction; 25 first-line cruisers with 12 being built; 199 destroyers with 52 under construction, and 11 first-line submarines, with 12 under construction.

Soviet Russia's armed forces were placed at 1,300,000 and, the Year Book said, the Russian army is capable of "absorbing and training an annual maximum of 600,000 recruits." The figure includes the army, the navy, and the air force.

German Data Unofficial

The League, said the Year Book, has been unable to obtain accurate official data on Germany's armed forces, but "according to unofficial publications the effectives envisaged for the German Army would be 550,000 officers and men."

Germany's navy was listed as six battleships, with two being built; six cruisers, with three being built; 19 destroyers and torpedoboats, with 16 being built; and 20 submarines, with 16 being built. One hundred and twenty miscellaneous German naval units were detailed, including mine-sweepers, patrol vessels and training ships.

Russia and France

The Russian navy includes four battleships, seven cruisers, 35 destroyers (including mine-layers), 26 submarines with 12 more under construction, and 60 miscellaneous warcraft, the report said.

France's army, both in the homeland and colonies, was given as 642,875 for 1935. The French air forces are being reorganized, the Year Book stated. It added: "Theoretically, the number of machines is the same as in 1931." The number of airplanes of war type was given as 1210 for the homeland and 395 for overseas. In addition, 681 airplanes were being used in French training schools.

Italy and Japan

Italy's army was stated to total 502,582 men and 25,024 officers, both on the mainland and overseas.

Italian warplanes on June 30, 1934, the Year Book stated, numbered 1861. Italy's navy was figured at four battleships, with two more under construction, one aircraft-carrier; 23 cruisers, with two under construction; 103 scout destroyers and torpedo boats with 15 under construction and 62 submarines, with 16 being built.

The average army serving daily in Japan was placed at 223,511 men and 14,097 officers. Air force effectives were placed at 9122. In 1935 Japanese military airplanes numbered 1025, not including training machines. An increase of 300 airplanes was stated to be contemplated.

Mariners Oppose Shopowners' Offer Counting Out Union

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Pay increases and other demands of seafaring unions today became the major issue in the threatened strike of 37,000 Pacific coast maritime workers on Oct. 28.

Employers offered to extend all working agreements for one year, but added, in a communication to Admiral H. G. Hamlet as representative of the United States Maritime Commission:

"We cannot agree, as a condition to the general renewal of the longshore and checkers awards and agreements, that the various conditions demanded by the seafaring unions be granted."

Harry Bridges, coast president of the International Longshoremen's Association, denied that the I. L. A. had informed the employers it would be willing to renew agreements for another year.

He charged that the employers offer meant "they are perfectly willing to continue the wages of seafaring men at $2 a day, unsanitary and pige-pen quarters, hours from 10 to 16 a day, and a system of hiring that would permit the shipowners to blacklist anyone who protested the conditions."

Mr. Bridges said the I. L. A. was still demanding the higher pay and asserted:

"And agreement reached between the I. L. A. and employers here would be useless unless provisions are made to protect the I. L. A. in event marine unions strike Oct. 28, as they undoubtedly will unless certain guarantees are given them before that date."

Little Entente Breach Denied By Czech Diplomat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 23—Latest reports of the impending breach in the ranks of the Little Entente arising from Roumanian Premier George Tatarescu's unexpected visit to Belgrade came to their usual end when Dr. Kamil Krofta, Czech Foreign Minister, in an important speech to both houses of Parliament, denied that there is any intention of following Belgium's example and trying to initiate a policy of neutrality.

Czechoslovakia, Dr. Krofta maintained, intends to stand firmly by its existing alliances and even to strengthen and to extend them.

Wants Stronger Pacts

The Little Entente, he declared, believes in regional pacts for mutual assistance between states having common interests. One of the common interests of the Little Entente, he added, was their opposition to the use of Article XIX of the Covenant for the purpose of territorial revision.

Because of its geographical position, Dr. Krofta said, Czechoslovakia could not hope to receive military help from other European states unless it had already made its arrangements in advance. He characterized the story that Czechoslovakia is allowing the Soviet to use Czech airdromes as a "deliberate invention," calculated to do much harm to the cause of international understanding.

Will Not Be Tool

Czechoslovakia, he declared, would never allow herself to be used as an instrument by France, the Soviet, Germany or Italy.

Dr. Krofta welcomed the German-Austrian treaty of July 11, 1936 as bringing at least a temporary respite for Central Europe. He hoped that if a rapprochement between Germany and Italy came about it would facilitate economic reconstruction in Central Europe. Czechoslovakia, which "has never had any serious conflict with either Germany, Italy or Austria," would welcome every earnest and honest effort toward economic co-operation in Central Europe, provided it coincided with the general political direction of all its allies and found their support.

Roosevelt Claim Disputed by Mills

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Ogden L. Mills, former Republican Secretary of the Treasury, put a question mark yesterday after the statement of President Roosevelt that the war on the depression is being won. "Just to keep the record straight, the President said the war for recovery had been won," Mr. Mills said in a radiocast last night. He contended, in an extemporaneous reply to Mr. Roosevelt's speech a few minutes earlier at Worcester, Mass., that there were "8,000,000 still unemployed and the price is America's freedom."

As to financial cost of the fight, the former cabinet official said the New Deal increased the national debt by $13,000,000,000 in four years.

Communist Moves in Brazil Checked by State Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Censorship of the press in Brazil is a very real and active institution. After the Communist rebellion of November, 1935, the Federal Government inaugurated a number of repressive measures to insure the "stability of the present regime," the "maintenance of traditional institutions" and to "forestall the creation of new Communist centers and uprisings."

The state of siege was changed to a state of war, and the last vestiges of constitutional guarantees were suspended. Members of Congress who were found guilty of participating in the November movement are now in prison, and the Congress is discussing the punishments which should be meted out to parliamentarians whose immunity disappeared with the declaration of the state of war.

Postal Service

The censorship applies to incoming and outgoing letters and press articles and cables. It applies to events of local importance as well as to happenings in the far corners of the world. It has caused a disruption of the postal services of the country, because the number of censors is not sufficient to handle the number of pieces which are to be examined. The general rule seems to be that all mail from European countries where there are large Communist centers is the most dangerous.

Specific illustrations will indicate how the censorship works in practice.

Not long ago, over the shortwave radio news reached Brazil that Soviet Russia had adopted a "democratic constitution. Though this tidbit should have proved to be welcome news to the anti-Communists of Brazil who identify communism with Russia, not a word was said in the papers in the days immediately following the announcement. After a week or so a cartoon appeared in an evening paper in such a manner as to let the reader know that Russia had adopted a new charter. Then, many weeks later, an article by a special European correspondent of one of the most serious newspaper of the country analyzed the new document in general terms.

News From France

Shortly after Mr. Léon Blum's ministry took power in France, a Brazilian newspaper carried a story comparing the news about the events in France in the Argentine newspapers, which had arrived by air mail, and that in th censored Brazilian press. This Brazilian newspaper, after telling the story of the strikes which occurred in France and which were not described at all in the Brazilian press, says:

"See what the Argentine newspapers have to say in long informative narratives, while we are permitted to read only the speeches of the new President of the Council and his program of social and economic reconstruction."

On the other hand, the newspapers have published apparently in full the news about the civil war in Spain. The stress is, however, on the victories of the Fascist group and by innuendo, if not by direct assertion, favorable to that side. It seems, then, that news is printed in accordance with the local application which can be made of it. If it seems to favor the inner tendencies of the ruling group in Brazil, it is good news; if not, bad, and cannot be published.

Recently a new airline between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo was inaugurated. The inauguration ceremonies were festive occasions. Government officials flew back and forth on the first trips; but on the second day a paid advertisement announced that due to the unfinished condition of the landing fields, the service would be suspended temporarily.

Airline Service Suspended

No other explanation was given. It appears, however, that the large tri-motored plane on which the minister of transportation was returning to Rio from São Paulo, on the inaugural flight, capsized and nearly landed in the sea. Though there were no serious casualties, no word of this appeared in any of the papers; and the public is unaware of the true reason for suspending the services of the line.

Recently the whole edition of a morning newspaper was confiscated by state government officials, because it had published in full the speeches made in the local assembly of the State. It was an opposition newspaper.

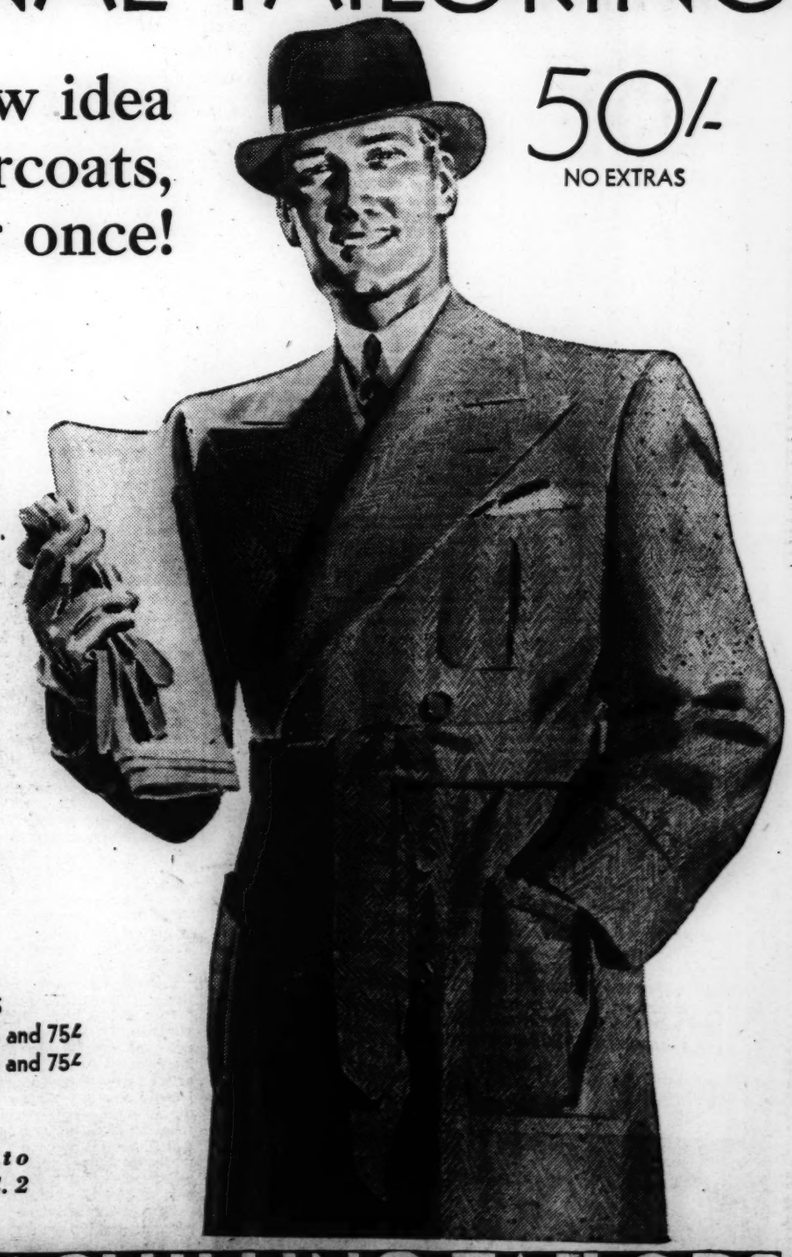
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Engaging New Lines Define the Season's Coats

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Swing Skirt a Popular Feature

Persian Dominates in Fur Coats, Fox With Fabrics

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN SHOPPING for coats this winter one is sure to have a new experience, so different are the shapes and trimmings from those of other seasons.

The wide, swinging skirt is the most striking of the new features and it is almost universal in cloth coats both formal and informal, and is popular also in furs. The gores or folded inserts which are used to produce the width are set in just below the hip bone so that they add nothing to the bulk of the figure. This skirt silhouette is accompanied by a tight waistline, usually belted, and is balanced by broad shoulders.

Sleeves exhibit considerable variety. They may follow the outline of the arm, or extend gradually into a bell-shaped cuff, or travel in stitched-down pleats to the elbow and there break into fullness. The more elaborate sleeve is worn only on formal models, but, on the other hand, these may choose plain ones. Sometimes sleeves on cloth coats are entirely of fur. Collars are usually of fur and in most cases very large and rippled, although occasionally a collar so small that it is noticeable for this reason, appears to surprise us. The large ones frequently assume the proportions of a cape extending to the waist. But instead of such a collar the whole front of the coat or even the whole top, front and back, may be of fur and in this case there is usually a small standing collar. Again the fur may form a plastron, turning under at the waistline to provide a muff; the plastron may end there or continue to the hem. Tuxedo revers are another fashion in fur trimmings and Muriel King has done a coat with a fur vestee which matches the collar and cuffs. Pockets are usually given importance either by being immense or humorously petite or by being set at an unusual angle, in a strange position, or cut to an unexpected shape. Very many of them are of fur.

Fur bandings follow the seams and also the hemlines or are so placed as to produce overskirt or swallow-tail effects. Furs are manipulated like cloth, straight and bias pieces being combined to achieve certain shapes and horizontal skins contrasted with perpendicular ones or with coiled pieces, to build some odd design.

The flared coat either covers the dress completely or leaves the hemline showing. In the latter case it is in danger of looking just too short, by accident. When the swagger is worn it usually ends just below the knees. This model occurs more often in fur than in cloth.

Velours Leda is perhaps the most recent favorite among coat fabrics. It is a softly finished cloth with a high pile and slightly lustrous surface. Broadcloth, popular in dresses for all hours and occasions, is also well liked for coats. Duvetyn, wool frisé, wool with a honeycomb weave, hairy fleeces and astrakhana appear in both formal and informal models, while for the country and mornings in town tweeds are indispensable.

Black and gray are the leading colors, but brown, beige, wine, rust, Yale-blue and dark blue follow close behind. The football season will usher in high tones, among which pine-green and a vibrant rust will be conspicuous.

Persian in either black or gray dominates the scene, both for entire coats and as trimming on cloth ones. Dark mink coats are among the most sumptuous garments offered, but are not spotlighted so much as Persian. They are usually cut slightly full and are unbelted. Caracul lends itself admirably to the swing-skirt, belted silhouette. Silver fox maintains its prestige as a trimming, and blue fox, red fox, black fox and cross fox are strikingly combined with fabrics in contrasted or harmonized tones. Beaver, said to be the favorite fur of Queen Mary makes rich collars and decorative pieces, as does nutria also. Leopard cat, baum martin and Canadian lynx are all in the cast that is giving us The Drama of Winter Coats.





Photo Paul D'Ome

Top Row, Left to Right: 1—Dark Mink Coat, Seven-Eighths Length, Which Flares Slightly From Beneath Its Wide Circular Collar. Dark Brown Felt Hat, From Thaarup of London at the Anne Davis Shop, New York. 2—Copy of Lelong's "Hasp" Coat, so Named Because of the Way the Fur Closes Down the Front, in Black Broadcloth Trimmed With Skunk. 3—Copy of Coat by Boulanger, Loosely Cut in Olive-Green Duvetyn and Trimmed With Revers, Sailor Collar, and Cuffs of Brown Nutria. 4 — Royal - Blue Duvetyn Trimmed With Black Seal and Worn With Black Suede Belt Animated by Gold Buckle. Its Adjustable Collar Can Cross Over in the Front and Button in the Back. Original Designed by Vionnet. 5—Black Moiré Caracul, Tightly Fitted and Flaring to a Wide Skirt With a 120-Inch Sweep. Hat From the Barry Hat Shop. Lower—Silvery Gray Broadtail With Large Silver Fox Collar and Large Silver Fox Skin Down Each Side of Front. Full Skirt With Inverted Pleat at Center Back. Black Felt Turban With Caracul Band and Bow From Dana de Paris. The Three Fur Coats Are From B. Blosveren's Sons; the Three Fabric Ones, From Lord & Taylor

New Edition of Old Stand-By

Miss Farmer's Classic Cook Book Brought Up to Date

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU are like me, you have a row of cook books on your kitchen bookshelf for all the extras and specialties, but when it comes down to fundamentals (and it usually begins and ends with a need of fundamentals) you pull out your well-thumbed "Boston Cooking-School Cook Book," and find out just how on earth to make it. Only if you are like me you simply call the B. C. S. C. B., "Fannie Farmer." I had to look, just now, at the brand-new edition here on my desk, to see what the proper title really is. Yes, "Fannie Farmer's" is a classic among cook books. It has survived the floods of fancy kinds and has gone along on an even keel in the flow of everyday sorts. Originally published in 1896, it is now in its forty-ninth edition, with its printings totaling 1,736,000 copies. Quite a few persons apparently have cooked according to Miss Farmer's excellent recipes!

Thoroughly Revised

The new edition of this old reliable, seems to me a most satisfying volume—and I must say I demand at times everything of a cook book, even to wits. ("Boston Cooking-School Cook Book," by Fannie Merritt Farmer, published by Little Brown & Co., Boston, Mass. $2.50.) It has been thoroughly revised by Mrs. Dexter Perkins, niece of Fannie Farmer and herself an expert in cookery. Mrs. Perkins back in 1918 took all the courses offered at Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, the school founded by Fannie Farmer after she left the Boston Cooking-School whose name is borne by her famous book. Readers of this page will recall that due to a happy cooperation, Miss Farmer's School passes on all recipes printed on our Women's Page before they are accepted for publication.

The recipes themselves as included in earlier editions of Miss Farmer's cook book are so clear and concise that little improvement seems needed. But in organization, indexing, and typography or make-up, this 1936 edition is a vast improvement. My ancient be-thumbed volume at home (a good 10 years or more old) prattles of cooking time in terms of coal stoves, too; which is disconcerting when faced with a modern electric range. Later editions than mine, however, rectified that. But this new edition is provided with a time and temperature cooking chart on the inside front cover and a set of charts dealing with substitutions, weights and measures on the inside back cover that will warm the cockles of your heart. For instance, roast your Thanksgiving turkey of 10-12 pounds at 350 degrees F. (after searing) and for three hours. That's definite. The table of equivalents enabling one to change ounces to tablespoons or cups, and vice versa should help those of us on one side of the Atlantic to use recipes written for those on another side. Which also has its points.

Beside the fact that I count Miss Farmer's cook book a basic one, by which I mean that one can find in it recipes of all sorts, I have always liked its typographical presentation and organization—and these in the 1936 edition have been greatly improved.

The type is larger and clearer, the pages open flatter; except in a very few instances recipes do not run over from one page to the next. The index, too, has been much improved, with heavier type for headings, deeper indentations, and complicated cross-indexing removed. It has also been made to include numerous suggestions for using leftovers, sour milk and cream, etc. All the pictures are new, and all were taken in a home in order to secure a natural setting rather than the artificial background of a cooking school.

Better Organized

The change in organization represents Mrs. Perkins' real contribution to the book, since, she says, "You can't improve on Aunt Fannie's recipes. The days of entrées as such are past, for most people," she maintains. For this reason the chapters on entrées have been cut up into sections, with dishes classified according to a more logical system—croquettes and fritters, for example, in one chapter, chafing dish recipes in another, etc. The chapters on desserts have been rearranged in the same way, "Hot Desserts" and "Cold Desserts" giving way to "Custards and Puddings," "Soufflés and Sweet Omelets," "Jellies, Charlottes and Whips," "Cottage Puddings, Shortcakes and Tortes," "Frozen Desserts," "Dessert Sauces," "Pastries," "Pies," "Small Pastries," "Loaf and Layer Cakes," "Cake Fillings and Frostings," "Gingerbreads," "Cookies, Wafers and Other Small Cakes."

An entirely new scheme of menu building has been instituted, a great many suggestions for courses being given separately to be used in combinations designed by the individual cook, with a few complete menus given for special occasions. Thus greater emphasis is placed on freedom in menu building.

Among the new material are recipes from many lands, and from famous restaurants or individuals. Dishes characteristic of certain parts of the United States—New Orleans, Charleston—are to be found, also. Fruit desserts are increased in number and more green salads are added. It is interesting to note the evident trend away from "fussy" recipes such as salads made in the shape of butterflies or banana candles. Simplicity is smartness today, even in cooking.

There are of course a few recipes calling for wines and brandy, but these are not unduly featured, and there are always others which can be used instead.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

House Hunting

Adventures in Home Making

Beginning with October, the Homemaking column is open to all of you as contributors. Your Editor has long been convinced that you who are finding beauty and joy in the experience of true homemaking have much to share with one another. From now on we hope to hear from those in many parts of the United States, England, and the rest of the world who, through joy in simple, homey things, can help us all to find in homemaking the thrill and beauty of a glorious adventure.—Editor.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE lovely autumn evening, when little heaps of burning leaves along the curbings were sending plumes of fragrant smoke into the crisp air and the lights from people's living rooms were shining orange in the purple haze of dusk, Jim and Clara stopped in. "This isn't a call from your city friends," they announced. "We came to take you out with us. We're going house hunting."

"You aren't moving!" we cried. "From that beautiful studio apartment?" For their place, to all our crowd, was a veritable symbol of home—deep, comfy chairs, good conversation in front of an open fire, and somehow always a feeling that there was plenty of leisure in which heart might meet heart. Also, it was a byword among us that the only way to see Clara and Jim was to call on them. They so loved staying home.

At the moment they were laughing at us. "You do look dismayed," they exclaimed. "No, we're not moving. But house hunting is our favorite outdoor sport. Especially with a tang in the air. Lots of fun. You'll like it."

We were soon driving in a leisurely way along the shady residential side streets of a neighboring suburban village.

"Oh, I like that one!" exclaimed Clara, and they slowed down in front of a charming little home. "The Cape Cod always wins me. Look at the cozy dormers peering out of that low, broad roof, and the generous squatty chimney in the center. What a fireplace it must have!"

"The planting is just right, too," Jim commented, his approving eyes taking in rounded and pyramidal evergreens, a broad lawn, marigolds and purple asters, against a wall and a drift of young lilac bushes.

"Oh, but see that darling French farmhouse down the street—complete with silo! Let's drive along and look at it," said Clara, and off they went to appreciate another.

* * *

Are they planning to buy a home? Not remotely. Jim's work, odd hours on a metropolitan daily, makes a town address the only feasible arrangement. Besides, they are deeply content where they are. But they "collect" houses.

These house-hunting expeditions—which, we learned later, have a way of insinuating themselves delightfully into any motoring Jim and Clara may be doing, even if it is a trip after a "story"—are among their favorite pastimes. They love to enjoy the individuality expressed in attractive homes and to discuss interiors, furnishings and gardens. They enjoy people's homes the way a tourist delights in the quaint and charming cottages of English villages. A desire for possession seems never to enter the situation.

* * *

House hunting with Jim and Clara made us think somewhat of Margaret. A little different is her enjoyment, but none the less beautiful. Margaret is an art teacher in a big city school system. She loves her work, but for it receives the usual sort of salary paid to young unmarried women. At least it is not enough to enable her to step financially out of living in "one room with use of the bath and kitchen privileges" in somebody's house.

But Margaret, too, collects houses. She draws them. She designs them. She takes walks and looks at them. Most of all, she fills scrapbooks with her dream houses—clipped from newspapers and magazines—and adds pictures and descriptions of furnishings and gardens.

Yes, Margaret is a real homemaker. Each morning she arises in her one room, dresses and sets forth for her day's work. Each night she goes to bed in the one room she has made attractive and comfortable. But she is keeping house in her dream home as well. She has taught herself a good deal about home building, about home furnishing, and she can talk like a real home gardener, full of optimism and dreams. Margaret's bank account slowly and steadily increases, silently dedicated to one purpose. Perhaps some day she will actually keep house in one of those pretty cottages pictured in her scrapbook. But even then, like Jim and Clara, she could not be any more truly a homemaker and homeowner than she is right now, during these contented days and years of "house hunting."

G. P.

Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Date Pudding

Mix together
1 cup dates, pitted and coarsely ground
1 cup chopped walnuts
1 cup bread crumbs (dry)
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ cup milk (scant)
2 egg yolks, beaten
1 teaspoon vanilla. When well mixed, add
2 egg whites well beaten. Bake in thin sheet in pan 8½x12, or in two cake tins, in moderate oven, 300° F.-350° F., until nicely browned, about 20 or 25 minutes.

To serve, crumble cake into 1 pint of cream, whipped not too stiffly. Serves eight.

The cake part keeps for several days and is best mixed with the cream just before serving.

Fish Loaf

Remove the skin and bone from 1½ cups canned salmon.

Mince with a silver fork and add
1 cup bread crumbs. Add
2 teaspoons chopped parsley
2 teaspoons finely chopped onion
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon lemon juice
Dash of pepper. Beat
1 egg, and add
½ cup milk or water.

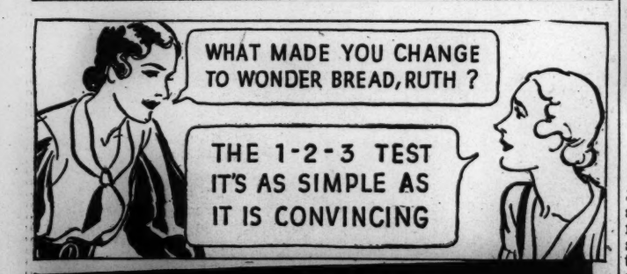
Mix all ingredients together and turn into a well-buttered bread pan. Bake slowly for 35 minutes in a moderate oven, 300° F. Turn out on hot platter and serve either with slices of lemon, or some good fish sauce. Serves six.

Mrs. M. S. C., Oregon

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MONITOR READERS' FAVORITE

GARDENING
Backgrounds for Small Hardy Bulbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN small, hardy bulbs, like the squills, glory-of-the-snow, winter aconite, etc., are used they should be planted in masses or drifts instead of being scattered here and there singly or in twos or threes. The reasons for that rule are many, not the least of them being found in the fact that the plants are small and make little showing unless they are used in masses. When so planted they create the problem of bare places, to be sure, for the entire plant disappears soon after the flowering season is over. But bare places give us the opportunity to use the same space for an entirely different lot of plant material to carry on after the first bulbs have gone to rest.

It is for this reason, among others, that we use ground covers in our permanent bulb plantings. But there are ground covers and ground covers, many of the recommended ones being entirely too tall, too deep rooting or too rampageous to be fit companions to the tiny people we have in mind. It is not the purpose of these notes to give the long list of plants which are adapted to the purposes under consideration, but some of the requirements of a ground cover of this kind will be pointed out.

Few of the bulbs included in the general statement "small, hardy bulbs" get over five or six inches tall even when in flower, and fewer still are planted over three inches deep. As a consequence, any plant used as a ground cover among them must be of very low growth and, for the comfort and well-being of their close neighbors, they should not be so deep-rooting as to take all moisture and nourishment away from the bulbs. That will, of course, exclude many of the plants often recommended, but be not dismayed, for a little searching will reveal a wealth of material of suitable character.

Another point to watch in selecting these ground covers is to make sure that their foliage is not too dense. It is necessary, to be sure, that enough foliage is present to cover the ground, but more than that is not needed and too thick a screen may even be detrimental.

As an example of what we are looking for in this connection, examine, if you will, please, the hepatica-leaved toadflax, Linaria hepaticafolia. It will be found to possess all the qualities outlined in the foregoing notes, making a thin scum of flat, marbled leaves and an abundance of lilac-colored flowers from May until autumn, the whole plant being less than an inch tall. For the colder countries where this toadflax would be too tender to endure the winters, the white-flowered thyme, Thymus serpyllum albus, may be used as an example of the kind of plant we are looking for. These are no more than a suggestion, though, and many more of equally suitable makeup will be found in nurseries.

C. W. W.

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Little Black Chairs

I KNOW beyond any doubt that those two little black chairs that flank our fireplace once belonged to Climena; for, away down at the end of time, there comes a faint vision of her parlor with the two chairs standing primly side by side between the north windows. I can see a built-in cupboard painted white, a pair of white and gold vases filled with everlasting and yellow clover, a hooked rug with an extraordinary yellow-eyed cat on it—and those two chairs. Though the room still gives me an impression of being full of objects, I cannot visualize any of the rest separately as I do those few things, especially the chairs. These I see, partly because they are actually with me today, partly because the stenciling on them made so vivid an impression on me as a child. It was amusing and desirable, I thought, to have pictures on chairs.

They may have been among Climena's wedding presents, for they were made sometime between 1826 and 1829—at least so I think—just before her marriage in 1830.

That, however, is not important. What does seem of consequence to me is that, though the stenciling is now all but obliterated, nevertheless I can still see it plainly because it was once so clear and lovely to my young eyes—a basket of plums with long drooping leaves, and underneath a narrow design of morning glories.

THE CHAIRS WERE made by Lambert Hitchcock. Hitchcock chairs, "fancy painted chairs," as books on early American furniture rather haughtily describe them, are to be found here and there, all over the eastern and southern states and even in what was then known as the Far West. For Lambert Hitchcock was not only a master cabinet-maker, but a supersalesman, too, and had on his order books names of men in the little settlements of Chicago and Detroit. He began his business career by making merely parts of chairs for the southern trade, and from his little factory in northwestern Connecticut he shipped goods in large quantities to Charleston and other southern ports. It was the custom in many places, I have read, for stores to carry bundles of "chair parts," to be taken home by the purchasers and assembled into usable pieces of furniture. The South, occupied with agriculture, depended upon northern manufacturers for these parts.

This kind of product did not satisfy the ingenious and artistic Connecticut youth (he was only twenty-three when he set up his first modest shop in 1818). In a few years he was making entire chairs after a design that had some distinguishing features of originality. By 1826 he had built a big new shop, three stories high, and was employing a hundred men, women, and children. The village that grew up around this industry was named for him Hitchcockville.

A FEW WEEKS ago we drove down over beautiful hills into the village—which no longer bears Hitchcock's name. With a good engine one can lift and dip easily along a road that in Hitchcock's time used to run almost straight into the sky. He himself probably made his approach to the future site of his shop by a less arduous route along the margin of the Farmington's West Branch.

We followed a road that made a sharp turn at a bridge over the river, entered the street of the village, and there was Hitchcock's shop still standing. It is a sturdy and somewhat impressive building, built of brick, topped with an ambitious cupola. Iron "S's" between the windows indicate the stout construction and bear witness to its age. Across a narrow road is a large house—much changed—that Hitchcock and his brother-in-law partner, Alford, built as their joint habitation, with a solid brick wall running from cellar to attic between the two apartments.

THOUGH IT WAS a holiday, the old shop showed signs of present use. "They don't make chairs there now?" we asked a villager, using ourselves the Yankee inflection that turns a statement into a question.

"No'm. Rubber nipples," he said.

It is not hard to imagine Hitchcock and Alford going back and forth between their mansion and their shop, pleasantly aware that they were giving life to a whole village and that their product was known in the far places of the country. The substantial home, the shaded street, the river, the church they helped to build, even the men, women, and children must have seemed, I suspect, almost as much their handiwork as the chairs that bore their names.

On some of the Hitchcock chairs, if they have not been too much restored, it is possible to read the trademark stenciled on the narrow back strip—"L. Hitchcock, Hitchcockville, Connecticut, Warranted."

"WARRANTED" WAS HITCHCOCK'S proud way of assuring his customers of the quality of the wood and the workmanship. Especially did he look to the material of which the chairs were made. To find birch or maple to suit him, he traveled far; and proud was the woodsman who pleased him.

The design insured durability. That, and the quality of the wood, explain why so many of the chairs are still in existence after more than a hundred years of constant use. The front legs are strong, the stretchers are adequate, the back and seat are curved to conform to the human frame, the joinings can stand strain.

In spite of a trace of superciliousness in the description "fancy painted chairs," furniture authorities credit the chairs with far-off kinship to no less a designer than Sheraton. Sheraton in turn got the idea from France, modified it for the English taste, and transmitted it to American makers who developed it much beyond his intention.

THOSE TWO LITTLE chairs of Climena's look not unworthy of their remote ancestor. The front legs and the stretcher between them are handsomely turned, the "pillow" top, the gently curved back-slat and the narrow crosspiece below are in carefully calculated proportion, the slight flare in the seat from back to front and its rounded front edge are agreeable to the eye.

The stenciled patterns, which no one can any longer see but myself, are what made the chairs fascinating to me when I was a child because it was so strange and delightful for a chair to produce flowers, fruit, and foliage. They still constitute, for me, the most provocative aspect of the making of the chairs because of the human element involved. The stenciling was women's work, and the paints were applied, literally, by women's fingers.

First, however, came the children's job. Theirs was the simple task of putting on the dark red paint with which each chair was first coated. After that it was painted a silky, not a glossy, black, in a clever fashion so as to show, rarely, faint hair-lines of red. Then came the stenciling, in parcel-gilt, of designs on the top, back-slat, and uprights of the back, and on the rounded front of the seat. Narrow marginal lines were sometimes in gilt, sometimes in yellow or oyster white.

THE PROCEDURE WAS for the woman-artisan to dip her fingers first in oil, next in dry bronze or gilt powder, and then rub them lightly over the stencil. After that was completed, the artisan became an artist and painted in the color of fruit and flower with a brush.

In this way, the dull purple of Climena's plums was created.

Baskets of plums and pears, grapes with their leaves and a rose to add a brighter color, morning glories and delicate ferns, a horn of plenty, rarely a fountain with a flight of birds, have been found among the designs on Lambert Hitchcock's chairs.

WITH A GOOD product and a demand for it, Hitchcock nevertheless had difficulties. Bankruptcy, reorganization, partnership with Alford, the building of the big house, removal to Hartford, loss of his first wife Eunice and marriage to Mary Ann, the severing of his connections with the Hitchcockville business, and a new start in another town of the Farmington valley—all these things happened within the space of a dozen years or so. Arba and Alfred Alford kept on making chairs in the home town, the Camps started a rival plant a couple of miles away, and Lambert Hitchcock himself was turning them out in Unionville, all of a similar type, so that a "Hitchcock chair" is not always one made by Hitchcock in Hitchcockville. Other types, too, were made by him, such as Boston rockers, and Cape Cod rockers. Since restoration or hard wear may have removed the trade mark, we all blissfully imagine our own to be the product of the famous old factory in the three years when Lambert held full sway and did his finest work, from 1826 to 1829.

I am, of course, convinced—well, practically—that Climena's chairs belong to that Golden Age. To her they were new and precious. To me they are old, and more precious.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

In That Still Hour

SOMETIMES I waken while the moon still hangs
Like a pale lantern swinging in the sky;
I hear the muffled chorus of the night
Humming a last and echoing "goodbye."

In that still hour of hushed expectancy
Day hurries forward, running on swift feet;
Shadows fade out with quickened frequency;
Night-creatures make their timid, sure retreat.

Before me, Day with all her promise waits,
Day, running toward me down the sun's faint trail;
Day, flushed and eager at bright Autumn's gates:
No wonder that the moon begins to pale!

Day comes: the fields take on familiar lines;
Asters and goldenrod lift heavy heads;
Pheasants creep out from densely tangled vines
To wander freely through the flower beds.

I love it all—the vibrant, quivering hour,
The flush of dawn that drives the night away,
The dew-drenched pines, the ruddy sumac flower—
Waiting to welcome Day!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUSE

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By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HORSE AND WILLOW TREE IN MOONLIGHT: CHINESE, OF THE SUNG DYNASTY (960-1280)

SUNG painters of China sought to convey not the concrete image of the subject, but a perfected, idealized image. They preferred to depict nature, vistas of landscape with looming mountain heights, tenuous layers of mist, low-lying valleys and flowing streams. If they portrayed a tree, that tree was a type, an example of all trees of its species. They did not dwell upon the particular qualities; they generalized. And, in painting the subject, it seemed to come closer to the artist's feeling about it, the image he beheld in his mind, rather than in his eye.

Animal portrayal also bore the influence of this idealistic attitude. The artist discerned the features which differentiated the horse from other animals, and also those which contributed to its strength and attractiveness. This "Horse and Willow Tree" is said to have been painted in the manner of Chi Chên. Its bulk is indicated, not stressed; its contours are discerningly traced, tail, mane, muzzle, hoofs, fetlocks are touched off with a few defining strokes.

D. A.

October in Italy

HERE no leaf falls,
But on the wind
The bitter scent of dahlias drifts.
No maple blazes on the sky,
But dense, remote and strange,
The gloomy cypress lifts
Its pungent flame.
From underfoot, no crisp of leaves—
But in the ear
Twangs with a drying sound
The tautened air.

Here no leaf falls,
But on the hills the shadow shifts:
The clouds have come again
And, moving, strew
The brightening hills
With wind-blown blue.

ELIZABETH WILDER

A Baffled Troubadour in Holland

ON DOWN the Ooster Schelde, keeping close to the black buoys, feeling the comfort of their guiding presence; through the Engelsche Vaarwater to abandon the black cans for red conicals, until far inland the towers and white windmill of Zierikzee could be seen. . . .

As we made fast to the quay ahead of a big modern motor passenger-boat, a dozen eager tradesmen jostled each other good-humouredly to secure our custom. . . . We were just preparing to go on deck when the harbour-master, a be-whiskered official in a weather-beaten suit and peak cap, arrived to collect his dues. Across the deck Skip handed him the ninety cents demanded and was on the point of going below for his guitar when the H.-M. remarked "You sing?" showing, so we thought, friendly interest.

"Yes," from the Skipper in pleased anticipation.

For several minutes the official studied a broken thumbnail, then looking down on us, shook his head solemnly and, as if having made a decision of world-wide importance, announced:

"No sing."

"*No* sing?" Incredulously.

The rapidly increasing crowd surged forward, fearful lest they miss one word of the exciting drama being enacted before their very eyes. The H.-M. hooked one arm around a pile and balanced precariously over the water's edge and, as if admonishing a naughty child, wagged a finger at us, "No sing."

"No *sing*," from Skip, now on his dignity, indicating the hundreds of anxious would-be listeners with a sweep of his arm.

"Ja, ja, ja. Sing—sing," soothingly — "no cents," rubbing thumb and forefinger together suggestively.

"Oh—ho! sing, but no cents, eh?"

"Ja, ja. No cents."

"No cents, no sense. Poof! No sing!"

Seeing that his meaning had sunk in, the H.-M. unhooked himself from the pile and vanished. The crowd, relieved of his restraining presence, rolled forward like a tidal wave, clamouring for information. Half a dozen voices in broken English, the spokesmen of their friends, begged "Mister, when you sing?" "What hour you sing?" Through the sea of faces the peak cap again floated towards us and, holding the arm of a small boy in sailor suit, the H.-M. stepped aboard.

"My boy. Speak English," introducing the child, and to our amazement this youngster explained, a trifle nervously but in almost perfect English, that his father was very sorry, but we must not sing without first seeing the Burgomeester, who could be found at the Stadhuis at ten o'clock in the morning.

Well, there was nothing to be done about it. There on the quay were literally hundreds of people, such an audience as we had never had before, and not one song could be sung. What a shattering blow! And that wily old harbour-master had got his ninety cents before letting on!

As the boy and his father disappeared the questions again poured forth, "Why you no sing?"

"Havenmeester say 'No,'" we told them. "We see Burgomeester, morgen. If he say ja, I sing," and from mouth to mouth the news ran, "Burgomeester — morgen — sing."

Over and over again we repeated the magical formula and through the hum of many voices the same words could be heard, "Burgomeester — morgen."

"Where you come from?" ventured a young man in white apron, straw hat and highly varnished clogs.

"England."

"In that little boat? Across the sea!"

"Ja, France, Belgium, now Holland."

The information was passed on amid a chorus of Ohs! Ahs! and other ejaculations.

"I know Burgomeester," continued he of the straw hat. "Great friends, me and Burgomeester. I ask if you may sing. He say Ja, sure."

Judging from outside appearances we rather doubted the veracity of his statement, but you never can tell, so we replied that he would indeed be kind to use his influence on our behalf. . . .

Not being able to stay grinning at the entire population of Zierikzee for the rest of the evening, we decided to go ashore with Mike and post some letters at the same time, hoping thereby to distract the crowd from our immediate vicinity.—B. J. KLITGAARD, in "Sailing Troubadour." (London: Seeley, Service. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Uplifting Power of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS quite generally believed that men suffer penalties for breaking so-called laws of health, from exposure to unfavorable conditions, from overwork, or from necessary toil. The individual suffering from some physical inharmony is apt to rehearse, mentally and audibly, the adverse conditions which he thinks he has been obliged to endure, and to dwell upon the unhappy plight in which he sees himself. This view of suffering is so common to mankind that it indicates a basic fault in human thinking, one which must needs be corrected if men are to gain dominion over their own activities.

The error underlying submission to such penalties is, obviously, the belief in the actuality of material laws which, when transgressed, impose suffering. It is equally clear that escape from penalties for infraction of such belief is found only through adherence to a higher power. This higher power—the law of God—is revealed in the Bible; yet men have not taken it sufficiently to heart, as having a literal application in times of human need. The prophet Isaiah discerned the omnipotency of God and the relation of His power to the need of men, saying in a beautiful passage (Isaiah 40:29, 31): "He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength. . . . They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; . . . they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

In his ministry Jesus uttered a tender invitation to all who are weary and are heavy laden to come to the Christ and find rest. And later on Paul, speaking of the special assurance he had received, said (II Corinthians 12:8, 9), "I besought the Lord . . . and he said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness."

The remedy for all sense of weariness, loss, defeat, sorrow, is to turn to God, knowing that through the Christ, as revealed in Christian Science, one can understand God and man, and conform one's thoughts and life to divine Love, which supports all that really exists.

Christian Science makes it clear, however, that sin—transgression of God's law—inevitably involves penalty; and there is no escape from that penalty but through repentance, reformation, and obedience to God's law. God governs all that is real in perfect harmony. To digress from spiritual good, through sin, or ignorance, or fear, is to lose sight of the protecting power of God's law, that is, to suffer self-imposed penalty.

In its ministry of healing, Christian Science overcomes sin—infraction of God's law—and removes the penalty by showing the unreality of evil, destroying the belief in sin as affording any satisfaction, and by uplifting the human consciousness to love for and obedience to Truth. Christian Science makes it perfectly clear that God's law does not punish one for doing right, and that material codes are false suppositions, which cannot afflict or punish, but are annulled by the power of God as this power is understood and utilized.

In the chapter on "Christian Science Practice" in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy makes plain the great need to know that God's law alone is real, and that actually there is no material law to be transgressed or to impose penalties. Under the marginal topic "Corporeal penalties" she says (p. 384): "We should relieve our minds from the depressing thought that we have transgressed a material law and must of necessity pay the penalty. Let us reassure ourselves with the law of Love. God never punishes man for doing right, for honest labor, or for deeds of kindness, though they expose him to fatigue, cold, heat, contagion." In the next several pages she continues to point out the error of believing that any material condition has power to afflict.

These pages give inspiring instruction to all who will study them, in their need to know the uplifting power of Truth to heal their sufferings. And they as certainly teach those who are not in special need of healing, to know how to protect themselves from any belief in spurious laws of mortal mind. Liberating assurance is given in the words (*ibid.*, p. 385): "Constant toil, deprivations, exposures, and all untoward conditions, *if without sin*, can be experienced without suffering. Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to yourself."

It is deeply desirable, then, that we know God and man aright, as Spirit and His spiritual idea or reflection, and strive constantly to conform all our thinking to divine Love, infinite good. The Master revealed the uplifting power of Truth to heal, deliver, regenerate. Christian Science has restated his revelation of divine reality, and through healing, and regenerating human lives, is proving the liberating power of changeless Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL PODER ELEVADOR DE LA VERDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SE CREE generalmente que los hombres sufren penalidades por quebrantar las llamadas leyes de la salud en conexión con la exposición a condiciones poco favorables, exceso de trabajo o labor necesaria. La persona que sufre de alguna discordia está inclinada a repetir mental y verbalmente las circunstancias adversas por las cuales cree haber sufrido, y a pensar continuamente en las tribulaciones por las cuales tiene que pasar. Esta reacción a los sufrimientos es tan común entre los hombres, que indica un error fundamental en la manera de pensar, el cual necesita corregirse, si los hombres quieren lograr el dominio sobre sus propias actividades.

El error que causa la sumisión a tales penalidades es evidentemente la creencia en la realidad de las leyes materiales, las cuales imponen sufrimiento al ser traspasadas. Es igualmente evidente, que no hay escape de las penalidades impuestas por infracción de tales creencias, a no ser que se encuentre mediante la adherencia a un poder superior. Este poder superior—la ley de Dios—se revela en la Biblia; pero los hombres no la han dado bastante valor como teniendo aplicación literal en tiempos de necesidad humana. El profeta Isaías percibió la omnipotencia de Dios y la relación de Su poder a las necesidades de los hombres, diciendo en un párrafo bellísimo (Isaías 40:29 y 31): "El da, al desfallecido, esfuerzo, y a los que carecen de fuerzas les aumenta el poder. . . . Los que esperan a Jehová adquirirán nuevas fuerzas; . . . correrán, y no se cansarán; caminarán y no desfallecerán."

En su ministerio Jesús pronunció una invitación llena de gracia a todos los que están cansados y agobiados, para venir al Cristo y encontrar descanso. Y más tarde, San Pablo, hablando de las promesas especiales que había recibido, dijo (II Corintios 12:8, 9): "Rogué al Señor . . . y él me ha dicho: Bástate mi gracia; pues que mi poder se perfecciona en tu flaqueza."

El remedio para todo el cansancio, para pérdida, fracaso y pena, es volverse a Dios, sabiendo que por medio del Cristo tal como se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, podemos comprender a Dios y al hombre y conformar nuestros pensamientos y nuestra vida al Amor divino, el cual sostiene todo lo que existe en realidad.

Pero la Ciencia Cristiana explica claramente, que el pecado—el traspasar la ley de Dios—trae penalidad, inevitablemente; y no hay escape de tal penalidad excepto por arrepentimiento, reforma y obediencia a la ley de Dios. Dios gobierna todo lo que es real en perfecta armonía. El apartarse del bien espiritual, sea por medio del pecado o por ignorancia o temor, significa perder de vista el poder protector de la ley de Dios, es decir, sufrir penalidades impuestas por uno mismo.

En su ministerio de curación, la Ciencia Cristiana vence al pecado,—la infracción de la ley de Dios—y quita la penalidad, demostrando la irrealidad del mal y destruyendo la creencia de que el pecado puede darnos satisfacción alguna, elevando así la conciencia humana al amor de la verdad y la obediencia a ella. La Ciencia Cristiana explica con perfecta claridad que la ley de Dios no castiga al hombre por obrar bien, y que los códigos materiales son suposiciones erróneas, que no pueden afligir o castigar, sino que son anuladas por el poder de Dios, en cuánto este poder se entienda y se utilice.

En el capítulo sobre LA PRACTICA DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA en el libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy explica claramente lo necesario que es comprender que sólo la ley de Dios es real y verdadera, y que en verdad no hay ninguna ley material que pueda traspasarse o que pueda imponer penalidades. Bajo el título marginal PENALIDADES CORPORALES, dice (p. 384): "Debiéramos aliviar nuestras mentes del pensamiento deprimidor de que hemos violado una ley material y tenemos que pagar la penalidad, irremediablemente. Asegurémonos con la ley del Amor. Dios nunca castiga al hombre por hacer bien, por labor honrada o por actos de bondad, aunque estos le expongan a la fatiga, al frío, al calor, o al contagio." En las páginas siguientes continúa demostrando el error de creer que cualquier condición material tenga el poder de perjudicarnos.

Estas páginas dan enseñanzas inspiradoras a todos los que quieran estudiarlas, cuando tengan necesidad de conocer el poder elevador de la Verdad para curar sus sufrimientos. Y por cierto que enseñan a los que no necesitan curación, cómo pueden protegerse de cualquier creencia en las leyes ficticias de la mente mortal. Hay una promesa libertadora en las palabras (*ibid.*, p. 385): "Labor constante, privaciones, la exposición a la intemperie y circunstancias adversas de toda clase,—*mientras que no haya pecado*—pueden aguantarse sin sufrimiento. Todo lo que sea vuestro deber hacer, lo podéis hacer sin perjuicio para vosotros."

Es bien deseable, pues, que conozcamos a Dios y al hombre correctamente, como Espíritu y su idea o reflejo espiritual, procurando constantemente armonizar todos nuestros pensamientos al Amor divino, el bien infinito. El Maestro reveló el poder elevador de la Verdad para curar, libertar y regenerar. La Ciencia Cristiana nos ha dado, en forma nueva, su revelación de la realidad divina, y por su ministerio de curación y la regeneración de innumerables vidas humanas prueba el poder libertador de la Verdad inmutable.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Chipmunk

A FLASH of stripes, a tuft of fur,
He makes his tiny scuff and stir,
And labors with his pygmy stealth
Just where my nut-tree spills its wealth.

He eyes me brightly as I pass;
Then hides his booty in the grass,
And stands, disclaiming all offense,
With paws down-drooped in innocence.

MARGARET ASHMUN

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Couzens a Leader In Auto Industry And U. S. Senate

DETROIT, Oct. 23 (AP)—The career of United States Senator James Couzens, took him as a pioneer through the development of the automobile industry with Henry Ford, and then to a political career as independent and individualist.

The 64-year-old Canadian-born Senator who passed on Thursday entered politics after seeing an original $2500 investment with Henry Ford pyramid to millions. Although a Republican, he alienated himself from many party leaders by his persistent independence, and was defeated for renomination last month after giving his unqualified endorsement to President Roosevelt. He had served in the Senate since 1922.

Associated With Ford

A coal yard clerk in 1903, Mr. Couzens became associated with Mr. Ford when his employer backed the Dearborn inventor with funds to start his automobile factory. Mr. Couzens purchased $2500 of shares in the company. Breaking with Mr. Ford in 1915 over policy of the company, Senator Couzens sold his interests in 1919 to the Fords for more than $29,000,000.

Philanthropies of the Senator amounted to millions of dollars, much of it devoted to handicaped children. His charitable bequests recently were estimated at $20,000,000.

New Deal Supporter

Senator Couzens supported much of the New Deal legislation in the last Congress, and when President Roosevelt visited Detroit a week ago, insisted on leaving the hospital to dine with the President and be with him at two appearances for speeches.

Mr. Couzens was born in Chatham, Ont., Aug. 26, 1872, the son of a soap factory operator. He left school after his first year in high school. Coming to Detroit in 1890, he obtained a $40-a-month job as a railroad car checker.

After he resigned his connection with the Fords, Mr. Couzens became Detroit street railway commissioner, later police commissioner, and was elected mayor in 1918. He was appointed to the Senate in 1922 to succeed Truman H. Newberry, and was elected to succeed himself in 1924 and again in 1930.

Backed Tax Reforms

One of the wealthiest members of the Senate, Mr. Couzens advocated measures to make the rich bear a greater share of the tax burden. He was instrumental in creation of a permanent joint committee of the House and Senate charged specifically with all tax legislation.

His charge that under former Secretary Andrew W. Mellon conditions existed under which the Treasury could give favors, reduce taxes and otherwise aid political and business friends, was followed by a government suit to collect some $11,000,000 in additional taxes from Senator Couzens any varying amounts from other former Ford minority stockholders.

The Senator won a co... finding, which led to a $1,000,000 refund to him for tax overpayment.

Member of Conference

He was the only Republican member of the American delegation appointed by President Roosevelt to the world economic conference in London in May, 1933. He created a sensation there by announcing the United States would not stabilize the dollar nor take any other international step which might retard recovery in America.

Detroit bankers charged Senator Couzens' influence blocked a plan to obtain Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans before the 1933 banking collapse and that this action was responsible for the crash. Senator Couzens replied that "wild and illegal high financing through consolidations and group banks caused the debacle in Detroit."

Parents to 11 Children, None Blood Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Davis of Buena Vista, Va., have 11 children in their home, none of whom is a blood relation. Twelve years ago they adopted a boy and a girl. Four years ago they adopted another girl. Now they have taken eight children of a World War veteran who is in a hospital, and whose wife has passed on. Mr. Davis himself is a World War veteran and chairman of the Buena Vista Red Cross.

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New Wonders of Research

Electric machinery causing static tracked down and hushed by communications officials—Astronomers search for location of broadcast "station" in Milky Way.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Into the lap of the Federal Communications Commission drop all the air traffic troubles of radio which in recent years have multiplied tremendously. Time was when the commission's sole difficulties centered around quieting amateur wireless fans whose squawking, oscillating transmitters interfered with reception in the broadcast band.

The solution required formation of a corps of ethereal sleuths whose job is to locate the offending amateurs and quiet them. Then just as the commission was about to congratulate itself on subduing "ham" squalls, more trouble presented itself in the form of electrical machinery in hospitals and doctor's offices which spoiled short-wave long-distance reception.

In order to combat this new nuisance, the commission has purchased a truck equipped with the proper instruments to track down offending machinery. Shields can then be provided so that short-wave radio reception is not interfered with.



© Harris & Ewing

Radio Interference Detectives on Trail

C. A. Ellert of the Federal Communications Commission and Commissioner Anning S. Prall Inspect Truck Carrying Precision Device

Receiving Sets Fretted By Celestial Electrons

Physicists listening in on peculiar hissing noises thought to be coming from space, are growing more hopeful of supplying the answer to what these celestial broadcasts really are.

Apparently the impulses originate at some point beyond the solar system and are in the short wave band. Dr. G. W. Potapenok and Dr. D. F. Folland, astronomers at the California Institute of Technology, have concerned themselves with this investigation, feeling that until these messages are translated, all theories of the structure of the universe must remain incomplete.

In describing preliminary tests, Dr. Folland said they hope to find in these strange noises the solution of such problems as the relation of gravitation to electricity and the origin and destruction of matter.

"Many stars are known to have extremely high temperatures," Dr. Potapenk said, and "the theory is that electrons in these stars are in a state of high agitation, radiating energy which can be picked up by sensitive receivers." At present, both astronomers believe the celestial broadcasts to come from a "station" located in the center of our galaxy, the Milky Way; for while some signals are received when the antenna is pointed in the general direction of the Milky Way, best reception of these mysterious signals is obtained when the antenna is pointed toward the galaxy center.

Age of Western Juniper Placed at 3250 Years

A rival in age to the giant sequoia of California has been found in a western juniper. Heretofore, specimens of the "big tree" or giant sequoia have been widely regarded as the oldest of living things, but a rival juniper has been found in Tuolumne county at an elevation of 8500 feet believed to be 3250 years old, if not more.

Dr. Waldo S. Glock of Carnegie Institution of Washington, who inspected the tree, found it to be more than 57 feet in circumference at the ground and about 80 feet tall. These dimensions are dwarfed in comparison with those of the big tree, but the western juniper as a species is naturally of exceedingly slow growth.

The age estimate was made by counting the number of annual rings in several cores taken from the tree. It took this tree a full 700 years to add the last foot to its radius. Says Dr. Glock:

"The hostile elements do not discourage this tree from growing to a size, age and venerable appearance which place it high among the trees of the world. Because of this constant exposure, the majority of these trees have a gnarled and grotesque appearance.

Pressed Fiber Boards Made From Cornstalks

A hard, dense, wooden, but grainless board has been made by technicians at the United States Bureau of Standards from cornstalks. The raw material is first reduced to fiber bundles of suitable length, softened somewhat, made into wet mats, cold pressed to remove most of the water, and dried under heat and great pressure.

Different types of board were produced by varying the degree of cooking given the pressed bundles. The resistance of boards to water was increased by precipitating a rosin or paraffin size on the surface of the fiber bundles before the formation of wet mats. The cost of producing these boards was estimated at $16 to $18 for each 1000 board feet of one-eighth inch board.

Also developed by bureau engineers this month is a process for producing paper pulp from cereal straws. In accomplishing this, various straws were experimented with, rye straw producing the most brittle paper but the easiest to bleach, and oat straw proving the strongest but hardest to bleach. Wheat straw was in between. In this process, the raw materials were not subjected to anywhere near the drastic treatments given cornstalks to produce wood.

Weatherman Gives Hope Of Rain for Winter Wheat

The United States Weather Bureau reports prospects for a good crop of winter wheat promising. Ample rains throughout the winter wheat regions have favored seeding and much of the crop has already made a good start furnishing excellent fall pasturage. Rains have been general over the drought-afflicted West and Midwest, except on the northern Great Plains. Greatest improvement was noted in the south plains area, centering in Oklahoma.

Stainless Steel Employed For Musical Instruments

Prediction that stainless steel will be the metal of the future for use in musical instruments was voiced by Dr. W. B. White of the American Steel & Wire Company in Chicago recently. This concern is the only steel corporation in the world maintaining a laboratory devoted exclusively to musical research. It is working to develop stainless steel for the violin, piano and flute at present, but while the instruments produced are flexible enough, they are still too expensive to be practical.

'Picture Law' in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Press photographers and freelances are not affected by Arizona's new "picture law," according to an official of the State Board of Examiners in Photography. The statute applies only to persons who solicit regular commercial or portrait business, or photo finishing. If an amateur should obtain a desirable picture, there is nothing to keep him from selling as many prints as he pleases, for any purpose, it is said.

Candidates Pledge Civil Service Aid

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Gov. Alfred M. Landon, opposing candidates for the Presidency, pledged themselves in messages to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada to work for the strengthening and expansion of the merit system in government.

President Roosevelt, in a letter, said: "As rapidly as existing legislation and conditions in the federal service will permit, I intend to bring all permanent agencies of the Government under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission." He reviewed steps taken by his Administration in that direction.

Mr. Landon, in a telegram to the convention, called attention to his message to the Republican National Convention pledging extension of the merit system and added:

"I feel that the vast influx of spoilsmen into the Government service under the present Administration was a tremendous setback to the cause of good government. I shall discuss this subject at some length in a public address in the near future."

Commercial Car Drivers Get High Safety Ratings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—Safety regulations for trucks soon to be announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission are welcomed by the industry, it was shown at the meeting of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., here this week.

Truck operators want these federal rules, both because they are enlisted in the highway safety movement and because they think some national regulation will wipe out some of the variations in state rules now existing, it was explained.

As soon as the ICC regulations are published, trucking interests are being urged to work in their own states to bring about local adoption of the ICC proposals.

"Thus will intra-state and inter-state vehicles have the same requirements to meet and uniformity will result," commented John F. Winchester, chairman of the association's safety committee.

Truck drivers proved that they can steer their trucks over many thousands of miles of highway without mishaps when winners were announced in the second annual safety contest conducted by the associations. To encourage small operators as well as large to enter the contest, seven classes were set up for purposes of the competition. Nine hundred operators with 14,000 vehicles entered the contest.

Winners of first place in the various classes were announced as follows: S. M. Paulie Express, Milwaukee; Kedney Warehouse Company, Grand Forks, N. D.; Dunn Beverage Company, Inc., Indianapolis; Don E. Webet Freight Lines, Beatrice, Neb.; St. Johnsbury Trucking Company, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Carter Brothers, Inc., Richmond, Va., and the Indiana Motor Traffic Association, Inc.

Another move in the safety drive has been made with the setting up of steering committees for safety work in some 30 states, with statewide safety committees in four.

Now the American Trucking Association is calling upon the industry to organize committees in every area for co-operation with Red Cross officials in that area in the event of need.

An appeal to Congress to amend the Social Security Act to change the method of financing unemployment insurance and old age pension was adopted by the convention. A resolution passed at the meeting urged Congress and the state legislatures to consider giving up the pay-roll tax and substituting a general tax upon all of the people, such as a sales or income tax.

Commercial Drivers Rate High in Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE commercial motor vehicle operator is, in the main, a pretty safe driver. Statistics of the National Safety Council, covering its recent 12-month safety campaign, show that the pilots of 38,760 commercial vehicles, trucks, salesman's cars and buses averaged only 2.119 mishaps to each 100,000 miles. During the year ending in July, these drivers piled up a total of 664,702,000 miles.

Truck drivers' accidents increased 2 per cent during the year, but bus drivers had 12 per cent fewer mishaps. Passenger car drivers cut their accident rate by 6 per cent.

Cultural Center For All Americas Declared in Sight

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. William A. Kennedy expressed confidence yesterday that a huge cultural center for all North and South America—a $30,000,000 endowed Pan American university at Lima—will be chartered within a few months by the Peruvian Government.

Valuable research into American archeology, the Inca and Mayan civilizations, will be one of the fields opened for its post-graduate students said Dr. Kennedy who with his own funds established a university at Lima two years ago, bearing the larger vision in mind.

He announced that Herbert Hoover has agreed to serve on an advisory board comprised of representatives from the 21 republics of the Americas and the Dominion of Canada, and that the goal of $30,000,000 in initial endowments is near.

"I expect to leave on my return to Lima within two or three weeks with pledges for $1,500,000 in endowments from people in the United States," Dr. Kennedy said. "Other nations of the Americas have agreed to match the contribution from this country, and we will have $30,000,000 in unconditional endowments."

Chinese Factory Inspection Runs Into Numerous Delays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Just as friends of international co-operation were busily congratulating each other over the apparent conquest of one of Shanghai's oldest and most bothersome Sino-foreign problems—that of factory inspection within the International Settlement—a few brief words from the usually somnolent Consular Body shattered the illusion that all was well, and started another weary round of conferences seeking a solution.

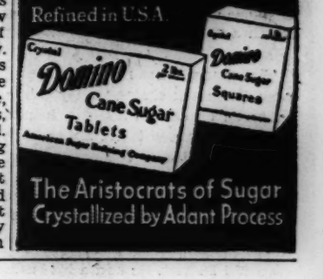
As previously explained in these columns, the agreement reached between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Chinese authorities was simplicity itself; providing that the Chinese factory inspection code was to be applied within the Settlement by Settlement inspectors who were to include a corps of Chinese nominees equal in number to those selected by the Settlement. Actually, this meant an enlargement, probably a doubling, of an already existing factory inspection department, which, under the tactful administration of Miss Eleanor Hinder, an Australian expert, has been doing excellent educational and guidance work without recourse to legal procedure.

The agreement gave some "teeth" to present procedure in that if necessary and desirable recourse could be had to the Chinese courts for enforcement of the Chinese law—naturally, only in the case of those subject to the Chinese law. It so happens that the only factories likely to run afoul of the law are Chinese factories since it is in those, rather than in foreign-run factories, that bad conditions tend to prevail.

But the distinction concerning who would be subject to the Chinese law was not specifically brought out and the Consular Body developed fears that the agreement might somehow be made a wedge to pry into extraterritorial protection in the cases of those still receiving it—Americans, British and some other Occidentals but neither Russians nor ex-enemies in the World War. The agreement was therefore not approved by the Consular Body, as had been considered a foregone conclusion. Instead it was sent back to the Municipal Council with the request that there be an explicit statement concerning those who would not come under the Chinese law.

Since the Chinese have been under no misapprehension to the effect that the Council was trying to give away something it had no power to give, it would seem, offhand, that little difficulty would be experienced in having the desired statement written into the agreement. But the human equation must be considered. The Chinese are always reluctant to put in writing any explicit disclaimer of right to enforce their own laws; while they recognize extraterritoriality as a present fact, they look forward to its eventual abolition in China as in other parts of the world such as Japan and Turkey. So, in conjunction with the inevitable difficulty in making official wheels turn, considerable delay may be expected—if nothing worse.

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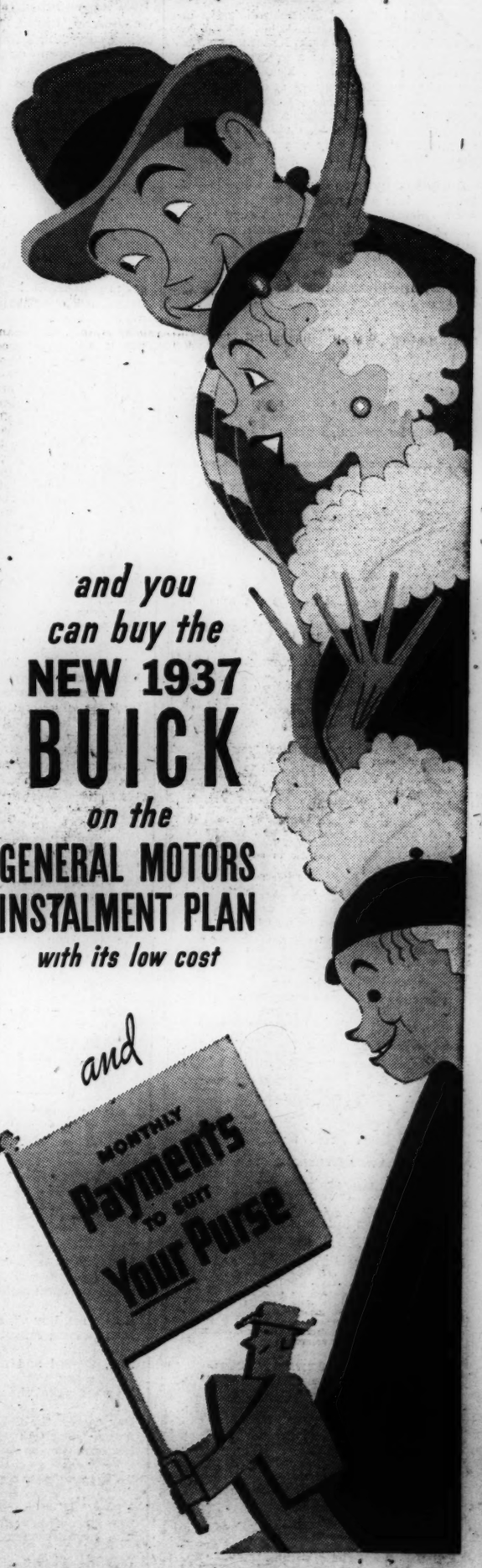
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Boston Tax Collections Lagging; Public Junior College Proposed

Boston Today

Tax Collections Come In Slowly

With $62,061,318 to be collected by the City of Boston this year in taxes and Nov. 1 the accepted deadline for payment, the tax collecting department today announced the receipt of only $17,759,463.

Meanwhile, preparations were being made for the usual last week's rush of collections which should raise the revenue on hand to something like $35,000,000. This means that nearly one half of the assessed properties would carry beyond the Nov. 1 deadline as delinquent on taxes, a recurring situation which the Boston Municipal Research Bureau has blamed in part for the city's poor financial condition.

After Nov. 1, delinquents owing less than $300 to city pay 5 per cent interest. Over $300 in arrears brings interest at 6½ per cent.

Last year at this time the city had collected $17,875,250 on a total requirement of approximately $60,000,000, a substantially better showing than this year. As a result, the city is still collecting 1935 taxes while facing the prospect of adding $30,000,000 or so in delinquent taxes for this year.

WNAC to Radio Tabooed Speech

John Shepard, III, president of the Yankee Network and one of New England's leading radiocasting officials, today announced that Station WNAC in Boston will radiocast the much-disputed "Roosevelt Speech," with recordings of the President's voice, of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time. This is the speech from Chicago on last Saturday which was partially or entirely removed in the case of eastern stations from the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Reasons offered by the Columbia system were the fact that it was informed only 10 minutes before the Vandenberg address that recordings of the President's voice would be used, and its long-standing rule of "no recordings" on national programs, a rule which is also in effect on its rival network, the National Broadcasting Company. Recordings are employed only as incidental sound effects to "live talent" programs on the national networks.

The Vandenberg address, the Republican National Committee also announced, will be radiocast over other New England air. Tonight at 6:30 p. m., it will be given over WEAN, Providence, R. I.; on Sunday, Oct. 25, it will be heard over Station WBAS, Springfield, Mass., at an announced time; and on Monday, Oct. 26, it will be transmitted at 9 p. m., over station WICC, Bridgeport, Conn.

Stated Mr. Shepard, for the Boston area, "As a breach of policy is the only reason offered by CBS for their action in cutting Senator Vandenberg's speech from the air, in view of the fact that it has always been the policy of WNAC to allow the broadcast of transcribed (recorded) programs, there is no reason to deny the New England citizen the opportunity of hearing Senator Vandenberg's speech."

Billboard's Use Fools Protestants

Many a State House employee had a knowing smile on his face today.

They were amused by the stir set up over erection of a billboard on the Charles Street traffic circle. The sign wasn't there yesterday afternoon, but about five last night it was under way and by nine was well along.

First news of the sign came yesterday when a resident of the neighborhood complained to a newspaperman that those living near-by did not want the sign. The newspaper learned that the sign was on state property and was being put up by the Donnelly concern. Governor Curley's daughter is married to one of the Donnelly boys.

The newspaper, having Republican leanings, put two and two together and concluded that the sign would undoubtedly urge the election of "A Man for a Man's Job," the slogan which the Governor has adopted.

Between the lines one might read complaint that state property was to be put to such uses, and at night. This morning the curious observed that it bore the bright legend, "Vote for Landon and Land a Job!"

Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan said today that the permission for erection of the sign was granted last Aug. 12, subsequent to approval by the city on July 24.

The Donnelly firm announced that the work was done in the evening because of the need for speed in getting up election signs and because sidewalk traffic was lightest at that specific time.

But there were still some who thought that perhaps the sign was to have been for the Governor, but when the big news story appeared it had been decided to play a prank on the editors and substitute one for Mr. Landon.

Anyway, it made something to speculate about and smile over around the State House today.

This latter view was given some impetus by the Governor himself, who smiled in his broadest fashion when told about the sign and commented, "The Herald is still in the circus business. It has committed another faux pas."

State Representative Christian A. Herter, chairman of the Republican publicity committee in Massachusetts, flatly denied the Republicans had ordered the sign. "Either the Donnelly company is making up for short changing on some other business it has done with the National Committee, or the billboard in question is a free gift, the motive of which can be left to the judgment of any discerning person."

Old Gore Place To Be Restored

Some of the best-known landscape architects of the United States have offered to donate their services in preparing plans for the restoration of the grounds of Gore Place, the 18th century country seat of Gov. Christopher Gore in Waltham and Watertown, it was announced today by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects.

The friends of Gore Place are being congratulated on this offer, since it will enable them to benefit by the advice and experience of nationally known landscape architects who are authorities in the field of landscape history and design. Members of the committee offering their co-operation include Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, long a member of the National Commission on Fine Arts, and Arthur A. Shurcliff of Boston, landscape architect associated with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. The chairman of the committee is Bremer W. Pond, who is Charles Eliot Professor of Landscape Architecture and chairman of the Department of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University.

The committee has already prepared and submitted a preliminary plan and report on the restoration of the famous open front at the south of the mansion to the board of governors of the Gore Place Society. Preparation of the plan, aided by careful study of photographs taken about 40 years ago, is based on research among Gore's manuscript letters and on a sympathetic understanding of the landscape style of the eighteenth century.

Further detailed plans for restoration of the grounds and the old formal garden, studied in full appreciation of the spirit of the original design, are now being made. It is expected that these will be available just as soon as the Gore Place Society formally acts on the landscape architects' offer.

Six Ousted Voters Are Reinstated

Six Ward 21 citizens whose names were among the 35 dropped from the voting list a few days ago, when they failed to appear before the Election Commission to answer to charges of illegal registration, preferred by the Republican State Committee, were ordered reinstated by the commission today.

The six persons, the commission announced, appeared at a special hearing late yesterday, and satisfied the board that they were entitled to vote. Rent receipts were accepted as evidence of residence.

The Republican State Committee has not relaxed its vigilance. It announced today that seven complaints against illegal registration have been filed at Burlington, Mass. This is the first step in the committee extending the range of its investigation. The committee declares it has evidence of cases of registration in Burlington in addition to duplications in other cities and towns.

Bumper Potato Crop in N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 23—New Hampshire's potato crop for this year is estimated at 1,666,000 bushels as compared with 1,150,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 1,350,000 bushels. Much of the increase for this year is attributed to the favorable September weather which permitted continued growth and ripening.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Occasional rain this afternoon, tonight and possibly Saturday morning; somewhat colder tonight; moderate to fresh north and northeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, colder tonight with freezing temperature in the interior.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, somewhat colder with freezing temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain probable tonight and Saturday, colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds, overcast tonight and Saturday, with rain over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	75	Minneapolis	30	52
Bermuda	70	76	New Orleans	72	84
Chicago	46	66	New York	54	74
Denver	30	57	Norfolk	64	82
Helena	32	62	Philadelphia	52	78
Jacksonville	68	82	St. Louis	38	66
Kansas City	30	63	San Francisco	50	62
Los Angeles	60	72	Washington	62	80
Miami	66	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 23.
B—Maximum, Oct. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:35 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 5:17 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:21 p. m.

Giant Moose Seen At Shaftsbury, Vt.

By the Associated Press

Shaftsbury, Vt., Oct. 23

A GIANT white-legged moose has been putting on a show of its own in this town during the past few days.

After stalking it for two days a Shaftsbury resident succeeded in photographing it. Once the animal loomed before a truck on the Shaftsbury-North Bennington road and nearly came to grief. In another instance it was observed being pursued by a dog near a service station. School children who have seen it report it has an enormous spread of antlers.

Boston Today

Junior College Proposal Urged

Discontinuance of the Boston Teachers' College and the substitution therefor of a Public Junior College open to the school children of Boston is recommended in a petition sent today to the Boston School Committee.

Reasons for this change, set forth by the author of the petition, Albert West, president of the East Boston High School Alumni Association center in more teachers than jobs and more students than courses.

"There is at present," Mr. West writes, "a temporary teachers' list numbering over 1000 candidates, which seems to make highly dubious the possibility of successfully placing the future graduates of Boston Teachers' College.

"There is not any available method to calculate the number not on the temporary list graduated from the college without employment, but it may be estimated at nearly 1000."

The need for a Junior College, he says, cannot any longer be the subject of debate for these reasons:

(1) The large number of postgraduate courses elected in recent years by the school children of Boston.

(2) The increased trend of business and industrial organizations to demand higher educational qualifications of applicants for employment.

(3) The reduced earning capacity and unemployment of heads of families who would otherwise provide their deserving children with a higher education.

This action, according to Mr. West, not only would place Boston on a par with any system of education in the world, but would give the taxpayer a greater return for his money by providing a more far-reaching and effective medium of education.

Bacon of Irish Make Arrives

When Sir Thomas Lipton was yet quite a young man and operating but a single neat little grocery in Glasgow, he saw a racing yacht skimming by and he suddenly realized that he wanted one very much. A yacht seemed beyond the means of a shopkeeper, but there came a moment in Sir Thomas's experience when the means for a yacht and its expensive concommitants opened.

That moment came when Sir Thomas sat down to breakfast in a Dublin hotel one morning and tasted Irish bacon. It was the turning point for Sir Thomas. A kindly affection for the appetites of his neighbor Scots mingled with his sharpened native eye for profits, and ere night had laid its sable hand over Dublin, ships were Glasgow-bound with Irish hams and bacon. Sir Thomas's first fortune was made.

Today Faneuil Hall Market stalls and many neighborhood chain stores and groceries throughout Boston displayed the season's first shipments of these carefully smoked delicacies. The bacon is meatier than most domestic brands, and, with the ham, has a more decided smoke flavor. The ham sold for 48 cents a pound, the bacon for 50 cents.

Besides the Irish ham and bacon, another success story arrived in Boston today.

Many years ago Eugene Grubb settled in the Rockies and noted that while grains of gold did not sprout universally in those snow-swept hills, vegetables did grow readily and possessed a wonderfully delicious taste. Especially was this true of potatoes.

Mr. Grubb consulted with Luther Burbank and in the course of years there burgeoned in the western hills a giant potato the size and flavor of which gained fame the world over. They were particularly suited to baking. Some of them come nine or ten inches long and, served with butter and salt, make a meal in themselves.

Some good specimens from Idaho arrived in markets today. They brought as high as 10 cents a pound.

The first of the Florida oranges are now in, filling out nice fruit displays in the markets. Apples and pears were selling rapidly and were of fine quality. Porto Rican pineapples again appeared this fall. They brought $1.50 apiece, but were of a good size and specially delicious flavor.

Start of New Industry in New England?



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Johan Hjort, World Authority on Fish, Who Gave a Idea for New Industry

Shrimp Net Drying

Capt. Hagbart Hoium, Of Oslo, Norway, a Shrimp-Fishing Expert

Shrimp Catch Promises Big New Industry

Commercial Quantities of Succulent Shellfish in Near-by Waters

Possibilities Viewed

Swedish Expert Opens Way for Fish Industry to Make Use of Discovery

The lowly shrimp was seen as starting wheels of an important new industry spinning in Boston today.

With the arrival this morning of the fishing schooner New Dawn, with 20 five-gallon containers of freshly caught shrimp as tasty evidence of its success in locating commercial quantities of that sea delicacy, hitherto uncaught in North Atlantic waters, Edward S. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, had no hesitancy in terming it "the biggest thing for Boston fishing in a decade or more . . . it opens wide possibilities for industry and employment."

Vivid Possibilities

Discovery of shrimp in domestic waters and the emergence of vivid commercial possibilities came about in quite unexpected and dramatic fashion.

Dr. Johan Hjort of the University of Oslo in Norway came to Boston to receive one of Harvard's tercentenary honorary degrees. Since he formerly was manager of fisheries for the Norwegian Government, Dr. Hjort was naturally a frequent visitor to Boston's fish pier.

Some of the fishermen told him that large catches of redfish are being taken in the vicinity of Cape Cod.

"And how are the shrimp?" Dr. Hjort asked.

"What shrimp? We have no shrimp in these waters," the fishermen replied.

"Where you have redfish you have shrimp. It's like your Boston beans and brown bread," asserted Dr. Hjort.

The Boston fishermen were still unconvinced, but the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution placed their famous ketch Atlantis at his disposal and Dr. Hjort with his expert assistant, Capt. Hagbart Hoium, fished for a week between Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine.

Abounded With Shrimp

They returned to Boston and on Aug. 27 calmly told Boston fish pier executives that the waters they had traversed abounded with shrimp.

He said that the shrimp was of the Pandalus species, about the same size as the familiar shrimp supplied from the Gulf of Mexico. He estimated that they were plentiful enough to keep a fleet of from 50 to 60 boats busy and to employ about 1000 men.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries became interested and Dr. Lionel Walford came here. He, together with representatives of the Federated Fishing boards of New England and the Fishermen's Relief Corporation of Portland, arranged to have the New Dawn go out.

Put Into Portland

Last week the ship put into Portland with a few shrimp and the news that Dr. Hjort's ideas were confirmed. Today the vessel tied up in Boston with Dr. Walford, Captain Hoium, Capt. Carl T. Peterson, representing the fishing federation, and Rufus H. Stone, executive director of the Portland group, aboard.

It was explained that Captain Hoium's trawl net was used. This is a large net with a mesh of about one inch, much smaller than the ordinary trawls. It has a rope bottom that drags along the mud banks where shrimp stay and causes them to rise into the net.

The shrimp are pulled to the surface and cooked immediately.

A group of fishing people, home economics experts and others were invited to a luncheon in the rooms of the New England Halibut Company today to sample the shrimp brought in by the New Dawn. It was generally agreed that the shrimp had a fine flavor and were in every respect equal to the shrimp found in southern waters.

Until Two Years Ago

It was pointed out that until two years ago redfish were not taken for food—even as haddock were once rejected by Yankee fishermen—but in the last 24 months the redfish industry itself has been developed amazingly. Some 18,000,000 pounds were marketed last year.

It is suggested that boats going after redfish can also trawl for shrimp. The proceeds from the shrimp should pay all expenses of the voyage, fishermen believe, leaving the redfish proceeds as clear profit.

The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries made charts of the shrimp beds located on this trip and plans to soon publish rather complete shrimp fishing information for the benefit of local fishermen.

Thus, from the casual observations of a distinguished visitor, a new vista has been opened for Yankee fishermen.

Duplicating Work

In discovering shrimp in North Atlantic waters Dr. Hjort was only duplicating what he had previously done for his native Norway.

He served as director of fisheries there from 1900 to 1916 and is credited with making fishing one of his country's principal industries. It produces annual incomes of $12,000,000 and although the population of Norway is only one-fortieth that of the United States it has 100,000 persons employed in the fisheries.

He found new places where cod might be found and developed the shrimp industry from scratch, first finding the shrimp and then devising methods for catching and handling them.

At present he is conducting some research studies at Harvard, prior to his return to Oslo.

Savings Banks In New Hampshire Self-Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 23—New Hampshire's mutual savings banks, which preferred to set up their own protective plan rather than become members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, are now able to report that their organization has successfully stepped in in six cases with the result that not a single depositor has lost a cent, the protective group has not suffered a loss, and the entire administrative expenses have been but $17,129.

The New Hampshire protective plan, operated by the New Hampshire Savings Banks Association, is in the first place a voluntary association of the Granite State's mutual savings banks.

Three Sources

It has three sources of obtaining funds, first from membership dues charged on the basis of the members' deposits, secondly by borrowing from its members or from other sources, and lastly by means of obtaining funds from the income of its invested funds.

The limit of members' liability in the form of dues to the association is established in the by-laws, and the association does not insure the deposits of its members but is given power to make loans to member banks, buy assets of member banks, and make contributions to member banks. From the beginning to the end the enterprise is co-operative. All officers, with the exception of the executive secretary, serve without salary.

Cash if Desired

Without delay depositors in closed banks are given either cash or a deposit book on another bank, whichever they desire. The association reports that only a few depositors have asked for cash, nearly all desiring a new bank book.

The six banks which the association has assisted in liquidating have been small institutions which could not continue for the best interest of their depositors who could better be served by other banks in the section.

Loud in Praise

Bankers connected with the New Hampshire savings banks' protective plan are loud in its praise as they believe that it not only can help banks from failing but when closings are necessary it can step in and assist to such a degree that no depositor will lose whereas the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund only covers amounts up to $5000.

Locked-In Factory Employees In R. I. Stir State Into Action; Labor Law Violations Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23—The Rhode Island Division of Labor has discovered that managements of industrial plants are locking their employees in the shops at night and thus endangering their lives and safety.

L. Metcalfe Walling, chief of the division, said that "there will be no second warnings in connection with this violation of the labor laws and speedy prosecution will result."

The division chief would not make public either the names or the location of the industries that were found to have locked doors while workers were employed at night. These violations were said to have been found by investigators who were assigned to conduct a statewide probe of conditions after the "period of grace" in connection with the new labor laws was ended last month.

Asked Investigation

Although no indication was given as to the nature of the plants charged with the violation, it is known that some time ago the textile unions asked the labor department to investigate charges that a similar program was being carried out by textile mill officials in the South County.

Chief Walling said that the practice not only violates the labor laws but also regulations of the fire departments of the cities and towns. He said that should a fire break out or other emergencies arise whereby prompt egress from the building was necessary, employees would be trapped unless they jumped out windows.

The investigators reported to the division that they found that the keyholders were often absent from the establishment for hours at a time, and in many cases the doors were only unlocked at lunch time and when the workers were leaving the buildings.

Reasons Given

One reason given for the locking of the buildings was said to keep labor organizers out of the building and to prevent the workers from being interfered with by visiting friends.

Despite the warnings of Chief Walling last month that the three months "period of grace" had ended and that prosecution of all labor law violations would result, the division reports that his department had been forced to prosecute the officials of several concerns for "wilful and repeated violations."

Five violations were in connection with the new 48-hour law which limited the hours of labor for women and minors under 18 years of age.

Three of the violations involved the working of women over the 48-hour limit and two were for causing youths under 18 years of age to be employed in excess of the law hour limit.

These violators were said to be in the jewelry industry which is being given special attention by the division at the present time, it was learned.

Other features of the report filed yesterday by Chief Walling showed that industrial inspectors found improper guards for elevators and unsanitary conditions which were ordered corrected.

The division was reported to be completing arrangements for the setting up of a minimum wage scale for workers in the jewelry industry. The division recently reported that a wage scale had been reached in accordance with the provisions of the minimum wage law passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

Morgan Memorial Gives Work to 400

Work for 400 unemployed and handicapped persons is provided by contributions of cast-off materials from 200,000 Greater Boston residents, states a report issued today by the Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries and Stores.

More than $1000 are paid daily by the institution to men and women for renovating and repairing materials sent regularly to the Memorial by persons in and around Boston.

Aroostook Plans Great Drive For Potato Publicity

WASHBURN, Maine, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Aroostook County Council proposed today to create a national demand for Aroostook potatoes much in the same manner that Californians have made their citrus fruits sought by consumers throughout the nation.

Only strict grading, attractive packing and appealing advertising, said Andrew J. Beck of Washburn, council chairman, would bring continued improvement in potato incomes.

The council, said its chief, proposed to raise a national advertising fund by legislative grants and levies from the producers, when and if they are "out of the red."

"What the California Fruit Exchange has done for citrus fruits there, the Aroostook County Council can do for Aroostook potatoes," Mr. Beck said.

He pointed out that Charles Teague, president of the California Fruit Growers' Association, was from Caribou, and declared:

"If a native of Aroostook can go to California and put on a fruit-selling campaign that covers the nation, then we natives back home ought to have the gumption to bring our potatoes to the nation's attention."

Although Maine's tubers have sold at profitable prices since the current crop was harvested, and prospects this year are the brightest since 1929, Aroostook farmers have a staggering debt to pay off, Mr. Beck said.

From 1930 to 1935, he declared, low prices resulted in an aggregate county farm debt of about $28,000,000, amounting to 55 per cent of the farm real estate valuation.

"Unless potato incomes show a marked and continued improvement," he declared, "land devaluation and general insolvency will result."

Social Security Plan Called 'Rainy Day' Aid to Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 23—"Social security protects the business man by assuring a basic 'rainy day' income to his wage-earner customers," John Pearson, New England regional director for the Social Security Board, said today in an address at the State Conference of Social Welfare.

"It is a 'pay-before-you-go' plan, so arranged that the payments shall be assured even in times of financial stress when needs are greatest and revenues scarcest," Mr. Pearson said.

"It protects the wage earner not only by providing cash payments but also by assuring more stabilized business. The depression proved that the community must budget ahead. That is why employers and employees alike demanded social security legislation.

"The program for unemployment compensation and old-age benefits was enacted by an overwhelming majority in Congress which reflected a country-wide demand that the community as a whole fortify itself against wholesale destitution."

Necessity Recognized

Mr. Pearson said that the social security program enacted in 1935, represents the most adequate coverage which a nation emerging from so severe and extensive a depression felt able to finance. Congress recognized the necessity of aiding the states in helping groups of needy people who cannot help themselves, he said, and cash aid was devised for such people through the states.

"Maine is co-operating with the federal government in providing aid to the needy aged, dependent children, and the needy blind. The scope of such aid is determined by the state and local administrations, which map out their own programs," Mr. Pearson said. "The Federal Government supplies only a part of the necessary cash and a very general supervision. The care of needy unemployables is a matter for state and local action. The Federal Government helps to meet the cost because of the admitted difficulties faced by some state, county, or municipal governments in raising enough money on their own.

"The Social Security Act provides means whereby a State can establish an unemployment compensation system to protect wage earners, without imposing an unequal burden upon its employers. It does so by taxing covered employers of eight or more in commerce and industry. It costs the employer in Massachusetts no more in taxes to provide unemployment compensation than it costs the employer in a State, like Maine, which has not enacted a law. The Massachusetts employer may credit against this Federal tax up to 90 per cent of the amount of his State unemployment compensation contribution.

Unemployment Situation

"Of course, any state which passes an Unemployment Compensation Act, and secures the approval of the Social Security Board before Dec. 31, will secure the tax credit privileges for its employers. Reviewing New England in respect to unemployment compensation, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Hedda Gabler," by Hendrik Ibsen. Starring Madame Nazimova. 8:15. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:15.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

SHUBERT—"Call It a Day," comedy by Dodie Smith. Starring Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Hamlet," starring Leslie Howard. 8. Tomorrow: 2.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Unfinished Symphony," the life of Franz Schubert. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," featuring Nova Pilbeam. 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Crime Does Not Pay," "Let's Go, America," "Heart of the Sierras," "Barnyard Amateurs," "Gypsy Revels," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UPTOWN — "Stage Struck," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Everything Is Thunder." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Sing, Baby, Sing," with Adolphe Menjou. Also "Two in a Crowd."

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "The Devil Is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "They Met in a Taxi." Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.



UNIVERSITY — Fredric March in "The Road to Glory." 2:35, 6, 9:10. Also, "Three Cheers for Love," with Eleanor Whitney. 1:45, 4:50, 8.

EXETER — "Hot Money," with Ross Alexander and Beverly Roberts. 2:40, 5:45, 8:54. Also, "Moonlight Murder," with Chester Morris and Madge Evans. 2:40, 6:25, 9:30.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "The Big Broadcast of 1937," featuring Jack Benny. Fenway: 12:30, 3:35, 6:48, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Hollywood Boulevard," with John Halliday, Marsha Hunt and Robert Cummings. Fenway: 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

MODERN—"Give Me Your Heart," with Roland Young and Kay Francis. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:48, 9:35. Also "Sitting on the Moon," with Roger Pryor 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Anthony Adverse," screen version of Hervey Allen's novel.

MEMORIAL—"The Gay Desperado," featuring Nino Martini. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Back to Nature," featuring the Jones Family. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8, 10:25. Stage: "Scandals of 1937," with Morton Downey, radio tenor.

METROPOLITAN — Clark Gable and Marion Davies in "Cain and Mabel." 11:15 a. m., 3, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Hallowe'en Capers," with Harriet Hector, Morton Bowe.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Crash Donovan," with Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Alice Faye, Adolphe Menjou and Patsy Kelly.

TREMONT: "The Thin Man," with William Powell. 9 a. m., 12:03, 3:17, 6:31, 9:45. Also "Spy 77," starring Greta Nissen. 10:30 a. m., 1:44, 4:58, 8:12.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Hammond Organ recital by Porter Heaps of Chicago. 8:15. Open free to the public.

JORDAN HALL — Recital by advanced students of the New England Conservatory. 8:15. Tickets without charge available at the Conservatory.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Halloween Frolic, Parker House. 8. Tomorrow: Meet at Ashmont Station for 2 p. m. bus to Brockton, getting off at entrance to CCC camp. Walk through Saw Cut, Indian Camp and Sassamaan Notch paths to Chickatawbut Road.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS — Lecture on "Current Drama" by Mrs. Adele Hoes Lee. 36 Joy Street. 7:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Dinner meeting. Lecture on "Presidential Campaign Issues" by Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton University. 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE — Pageant and ball. Hotel Statler. 8:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Tapestries" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION — Luncheon meeting. Discussion of "How Will the Election Affect Our Foreign Relations?" by Nicholas Roosevelt, William Yandell Elliott, and Alfred Baker Lewis. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 1.

REPERTORY THEATER—Federal Theater marionettes in "Scholar From Paradise" and "Creatures of Impulse." 10:30 a. m.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Luncheon meeting. Address on "States' Rights, Nationalism and the Economic Court" by the Hon. George R. Farnum. 7 Joy Street. 1.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Meet at North Station for 1:35 train to Lowell. Walk through historic Chelmsford.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY — Lecture on "Current History," by Dr. Charles Hale Hodges. Hotel Vendome. 11:30.



Social Security Aid to Business, Pearson Argues

(Continued From Page 9)

Rhode Island have laws already functioning. Vermont had a special session and rejected this legislation. Connecticut has called a special session of its Legislature to convene in November. Maine has taken no action.

"Maine employers will pay to the Federal Treasury a substantial amount under the pay roll tax for 1936. Ninety per cent of the Maine payment could be retained for a state unemployment compensation system for Maine employees if your state had an unemployment compensation law on your statute books, approved by the Social Security Board, before Dec. 31, 1936. It is a substantial amount. In the smaller State of New Hampshire, contributions to the state fund have amounted to over $1,000,000 in nine months.

"All Maine workers in factory or store, however, will be covered under the old-age benefits part of the Social Security Act. This program is to provide a counter-offensive against the appalling insecurity of old age, which modern industrialism inevitably accentuates, and which reached so extreme a climax in the years from 1930 to 1934.

Monitor Newscast Saturday at 5:30

SATURDAY afternoon's late radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be advanced to 5:30 p. m., eastern standard time, Oct. 24, owing to the radiocast of the Minnesota-Purdue football game which will occupy the usual radiocast time. The early afternoon radiocast of Monitor news on Saturday will be heard as usual at 1:45 p. m.

During the final week of the election campaign the Monitor news will undergo changes in time and cancellations owing to the heavy commitments of political time on Station WBZ. On Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 26 and 27, the early afternoon radiocasts of Monitor news on WBZ will be transmitted at 2:15 p. m., eastern standard time. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 28, 29 and 30, the early afternoon radiocasts of news will be canceled. On Monday, Nov. 2, the early afternoon Monitor news on WBZ will be heard at 2:15 p. m. The later afternoon radiocasts of Monitor news over Station WBZ will be heard at the usual time.

State Auditor Buckley Points to His Record

Democratic candidate for re-election well qualified by experience for office he holds; reviews accomplishments on his record of candidacy

Massachusetts Candidates

This is the fifth of eight articles presenting the political background of each of the major-party candidates for Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor, and Secretary. Tomorrow the candidacy of Russell A. Wood, Republican nominee for State Auditor, will be considered. The series started on Oct. 19.

The candidate who campaigns without posters or billboards—that is Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor and Democratic candidate for re-election. The only advertising to which Mr. Buckley is resorting in his battle for re-election is stickers pasted upon rear windows of automobiles.

This strategy in avoiding any show of lavish campaign expenditures is understood to be making a favorable impression on those voters who believe a candidate should spend no more in a political contest than the salary of his position warrants.



By a Staff Photographer

Thomas H. Buckley

Served as moderator for his home town of Abington, delegate to national conventions; is member of State Democratic Committee and special commission to study tax problems

Hard Hitting

Mr. Buckley, one of the hardest hitting campaigners in the Democratic party, has not always been at harmony with the policies of Democratic chieftains. Yet he is one of the best liked members of the state ticket. He has not hesitated to lash severely members of his own party whom he considered were deserving of verbal chastisement. But he is a Democrat, first, last, and all the time.

Mr. Buckley is the only small town candidate on the state ticket of either major party. He still lives in Abington, a town of less than 6000, where he was born on Sept. 5, 1897. The State Auditor is proud of this situation, despite the fact that it sometimes brings up the age-old quip, "the home town boy makes good."

Like other state candidates in the present campaign Mr. Buckley had a good scholastic record, completing high school in three years, having "skipped a grade." However, he never went to college. His only further scholastic education he obtained at the Boston College High School, where he took several night courses in accounting and public speaking. The study of accounting prepared Mr. Buckley for the post of State Auditor, which he now holds.

Only three days after graduating from Abington High School, Mr. Buckley entered the employ of Lee, Higginson & Co., working for $6 a week. He continued working for the company, advancing from position to position, until 1932, when the firm liquidated. In that company he gained considerable accounting and financial experience, working in practically every department in the organization.

Mr. Buckley's state service began in 1932 when he was employed in the state comptroller's office in charge of sales records, budgets and general expense. In January, 1933, he became deputy state auditor.

The State Auditor has been politically inclined since he was 21, at that age having been elected a member of the Democratic State Committee. That election came only 20 days after Mr. Buckley had reached 21 years of age. Today Mr. Buckley is the oldest of the 40 elected members of the committee in point of service.

Convention Delegate

"Tom," as everyone close to Mr. Buckley calls him, has been a delegate to every Democratic national convention since 1924. In 1932 he was a delegate pledged to "Al" Smith, but since has been a strong supporter of President Roosevelt, despite his intraparty battles in matter of procedure.

Despite his adherence to "Al" Smith in 1932, Mr. Buckley believes the effect of Mr. Smith's declaration for Gov. Alfred M. Landon against President Roosevelt will be unimportant. Despite Mr. Smith's popularity in this state several years ago, Mr. Buckley believes that when the "man in the brown derby" deserted the Roosevelt administration he lost all his Massachusetts appeal.

The State Auditor served eight years as town moderator. In 1934 he was elected State Auditor in the first statewide campaign he had waged. Like Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, Mr. Buckley realizes the Roosevelt trend in 1934 was largely responsible for the Democratic victories in that year. However, Mr. Buckley received the third highest vote on the seven-man victory slate. He was exceeded only by Senator David I. Walsh and Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, two political strong men in Massachusetts politics.

Defeat for Moderator

Paradoxically Mr. Buckley's first state-wide election victory led to defeat in his home town, for in 1935, shortly after becoming State Auditor, his bid for re-election as town moderator failed. The auditor believes his own over-confidence was the major cause for his defeat.

Mr. Buckley is perhaps the most outspoken member of the Democratic State Committee, several times daring to criticize policies or strategy of the state and national administrations.

For instance, Mr. Buckley fought vigorously against a proposed visit of Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell to New England on the ground that he would antagonize New Englanders.

Nor has he countenanced the Democratic drive on the Constitution. He has been insistent that the constitutionality of legislation should be thoroughly investigated before an action is taken. He favors major changes only in the constitutional maner. Such a stand has brought him into conflict with several strictly partisan members of the party, but the latter have not lost their respect for him.

Favored Commission

Furthermore, he was first among the Democrats to favor a special commission to study problems of taxation and economy. In fact, he boosted such an investigation long before Governor Curley decided that politically it was well to follow the lead of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations in advocating the study.

The Abington accountant is now serving as a member of the special commission established by the Legislature to study taxation and governmental expenditures, having been appointed by Governor Curley.

His record in office has been good. In fact, few have found fault with it. The Republican controlled House Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives did not attempt to cut his budget figures, as it did those of several other departments. This fact alone is therefore a recommendation for the Democratic State Auditor.

Not Too Well

Yet the Legislature did not treat his departmental proposals too well. In fact, most of them were completely ignored, as is the usual legislative practice on proposals by departmental officials.

One of Mr. Buckley's recommendations was the restoration to the State Auditor of powers long ago transferred to the State Comptroller and the State Commission on Administration and Finance. The Auditor, he believes, with his trained personnel should be invested with powers over expenditures, which the commission on administration and finance and the comptroller now possess.

Mr. Buckley contends there should be no such separation of powers as is now existing. The auditor also insists an elected official who must go before the electorate for approval of his acts would be more cautious in matters of finance.

An appointed official, he argues, is subject to the will of the appointive officer, namely the Governor. Republicans have been most insistent this year that members of the commission on administration and finance have been completely under the control of Governor Curley, despite the fact that they are nominally Republicans.

The State Auditor, seeking re-election, bases his claim entirely upon his service in office. Among the major parts of that service, he outlined, are:

1. Conducted the auditor's office honestly, efficiently, and with fair, courteous service to all.

2. For the first time established an approved system of accounting throughout the state institutions to provide for the collection of all potential accounts.

Close Check

3. Installed a system in all state institutions whereby a close check is maintained on the funds of inmates and patients.

4. Manned chief positions with trained accountants.

The best evidence that the auditor's office is being properly run, Mr. Buckley declared, is the fact that recommendations for improvement are becoming far fewer in number.

Mr. Buckley is steeped in American and Irish history, having made these subjects a matter of considerable study. American political history has also been one of his favorite subjects. As a result Mr. Buckley said he was interested more in the ideals of government than in the practical application of theories.

In newspaper circles, Mr. Buckley is looked upon as one of the more reliable sources of political information. Few and far between are times when Mr. Buckley has been wrong about inside political yarns he has told reporters. The writer often has gone to the Buckley well of information and has always found the information reliable.

Edgar M. Mills

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Onslow's Baseball School	Reports and recordings
5:15	Children's Corner	George Hall's Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	News program
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Reports and recordings
5:45	Checkerboard; talk	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Lurline Fleming, soprano	"Melody Mountaineers"
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"Tabby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Football Fanfare; guest	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dinner-Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	Political talk (R)	Political speaker (D)
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Leslie Howard, interview	Sports report
7:00	Political comment (R)	Political speaker (D)	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye, the Sailor"	Nationwide poll	"Uncle Ezra": sketch; soloist	Political speaker (D)
7:30	"Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Bill Cunningham	"Chemistry of Today"
7:45	Beake Carter, news comment	Landt Trio; Welcome Lewis	"Tunes for Two": variety	Political talk (D)
8:00	"Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Irene Rich in sketch	Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Grassland	Political speaker (D)
8:15		"Singin' Sam," baritone		Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:30	Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; vocal group; soloist	"Death Valley Days"; western dramatic sketch	Rice, football talk; piano duo; concert orchestra	Talk, Bainbridge Colby
8:45				Talk, Bainbridge Colby
9:00	Hollywood Hotel: scenes from "Plough and the Stars";	Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists	"Waltz Time": vocal soloists; chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	Al Kavelin's Orchestra
9:15	Dick Powell; vocal soloists;	Political speaker (R)	Court of Human Relations;	Jack Kaves's Orchestra
9:30	Ray Paige's Orchestra	Political speaker (D)	dramtic sketch	Jack Kaves's Orchestra
9:45				Ralph Watkins's Orchestra
10:00	Talks President Roosevelt,	Shep Field's Orch.; sketch;	"First Nighter" sketch: "Preliminary Girl"	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
10:15	Secy. Morgenthau, Joseph	Frank Parker, tenor		Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
10:30	P. Kennedy; Stanley High.	Political speaker (R)	Talk, "Red" Grange	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
10:45	Jimmy Brierly, songs	Address, Joseph B. Ely	Political speaker (D)	Deacon Moore's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Address, Joseph B. Ely	Yankee News Service	Deacon Moore's Orchestra
11:15	"Guess Who?" contest	Political speaker (D)	Sport commentator	Dick Messner's Orchestra
11:30	"Guess Who?" contest	News; studio reports	Casa Loma Orchestra	Little Jack Little's Orchestra
11:45	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Little Jack Little's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WNAC, "Stardom Express"; children's program.

11:00 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orch.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: National Grange program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:45 WAAB, Boston College-Providence football game.

1:45 WNAC, Rutgers-Yale football game.

1:45 WEEI, Holy Cross-Carnegie Tech football game.

2:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Navy-Princeton football game.

2:45 WBZ, Minnesota-Purdue football game.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Talk, "Red" Grange.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.

7:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Alt Wien": music of old Vienna.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Evening Party: Walter O'Keefe; vocal soloists; Ferde Grofe's Orch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Football Revue: talk; soloists; orchestra.

8:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jeffersonian Democrats: talk, James A. Reed.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Vincent Lopez's Orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; male trio; others.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Chateau": Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; guest soloists; chorus; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Your Hit Parade"; orchestra; soloists; quartet.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Alfred E. Smith; Jeffersonian Democrats.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jacques Fray and his orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Marion Talley; Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:30	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series, Alexander Semmler, pianist.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Wahlberg Brown String recital.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: "White Horse Inn" principals; relay from Berlin; Robert Benchley; Sol Goodman; John Kennedy; symphony orchestra.

2:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Music You Love": Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Reed Kennedy, baritone.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music": symphony orch., Howard Barlow, conductor; Henry M. Neely, narrator.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.

3:00 WNAC, "Symphonic Hour"; recorded concert program.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:00 WAAB, Colonial Playhouse presents "The New Partner."

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy Grier's Or.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard"; Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Tribute to NBC's Tenth Anniversary; talks; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Good Will Court," conducted by A. L. Alexander.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy; Francia White; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Romance of '76"; dramatization and music.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas; Bobby Breen; Jimmy Wallington; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Alexander Smallens, conductor; Richard Bonelli, baritone.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's "Musical Varieties"; Ramona; quartet; soloists.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Carnegie Hall of the Air"; symphony orch., Erno Rapee, conductor; Ruth Slenczynski, pianist.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So far, we've found ourself face to face with some pretty odd ambitions . . . some of which we have realized, some of which we haven't. But one of the strangest came to us recently, when we found ourself with a genuine desire to purr . . . purr, as in cat, we mean. Because we seemed to feel that this was the only way in which we could adequately express the feeling of delight we experienced when we saw those marabou jackets at Jordan Marsh's. Truly, we can't think of anything off-hand (or over a long period of concentration either, for that mater) that's as utterly soft and feminine. To hold one of these jackets is just about like holding so much fluff . . . and you almost wonder if you really have it in your hand. They're for either evening or boudoir wear, we were informed, but it occurs to us that it'll take an extra-special boudoir to live up to such simple elegance! Anyhow, to get away from superlatives, and come down to style . . . they are made up of yards and yards of marabou, in blue, tea rose, and white. There's one model that's a regular three-quarter length coat, with long, full sleeves. And another that's sort of a fitted jacket with a little peplum. The sleeves, however, are just about elbow length, and very effective; inasmuch as they fluff way out with a lot of puff. The coat sells for $59.50, but the jacket is somewhat less . . . $29.50. If it's something brand new, and entirely different that you're looking for . . . these jackets are the answer.



That Coat Dress

We trotted up to Chandler's with a girl who had been told by "one in the know" that they had a coat dress for an even $25 that would fit into every woman's wardrobe as the dress to fall back on . . . when she wants to be sure she's correctly gowned, yet isn't sure where the day's activities will take her. And sure enough, she found it . . . in black wool. There's a quiet dignity about its style that you'll no doubt like. It has a rever collar, plain sleeves, a tiny width of white showing at the cuff and the neckline, and a white motif embroidered in white angora, just above the waistline. That's all there is to it, except for a few buttons and a belt . . . and that's all it needs. It also comes in shrimp and Napoleon blue; good colors, both of them.

Open Toe Slippers

The popular open toe evening slippers are still playing to "standing room only," and Filene's have an array of them (by Barbara Lee) that will probably make you wish it was night time all day long! It's amazing . . . the variety of designs that they can keep thinking up for shoes, in every color you can think of, in satins, velvets, and brocades. We liked especially a slipper called "Rhapsody" (wonder who they get to name slippers . . . it sounds like an attractive armchair job to us!) that's rather Grecian . . . with its design such that the entire slipper seems to be a series of gold and silver leaves on black velvet . . . for $10.50. Another was made of gold metal cloth (it comes in silver, too), and boasts of a squared off heel. Both slippers are "décolleté" . . . as far as the back is concerned. Because there just isn't any . . . that is, hardly any. Merely a strap across the back . . . mule fashion. This slipper will cost you $13.50. These exclusive fashions are up on the fifth floor.

Perfume Bottles

Perfume bottles seem to get prettier and more trickier by the year. And the House of D'Orsay has just introduced a new perfume . . . "Trophee" . . . in a bottle that reaches an all-time "high," as far as we're concerned. It's decidely streamline; even the top, and all trimmed up with gold and silver ribbon. Its case is equally as distinctive . . . of white with a gold border, and the Regal D'Orsay crest highlighted on a background of mesh. Its peculiar shape bothered us a bit for a while . . . and then it dawned on us that it was a copy of grandfather's old roll-top desk! Oh, yes, the bottle contains perfume, and we're coming to it. To our mind, to describe perfume is a difficult task . . . Unless you've been able to smell same in the privacy of your own room; rather than at a perfume counter in the presence of five thousand (oh, at least!) other scents that are shrieking interference at the same time. However, we do know that "Trophee" is what we'd call a versatile scent. That is, it's not too definite. Rather it has an elusive something about it that makes it light enough for the most fastidious connoisseur, subtle enough to convince the sophisticated, yet disarming enough for the Juune fille. A pretty tall order . . . but we believe it fills it. And now for the prices. There's a deluxe bottle that sells for $17.50 (Santa Claus, please note), a regular size for $10, and smaller sizes for $5 and $3. But if none of these prices seem to work in with your budget, there's a miniature bottle that sells for $1.25 (now we're getting somewhere!) which, by the way, is absolutely air tight. So you can rest assured that you are getting all the House of D'Orsay intended you to get, and that none has been wasted on the unappreciative . . . en route. At Stearns', Chandlers', Jordan's, Filene's and Hovey's.

Plenty to See

Honorable Mention to: Francine's attractively decorated new shop on Boylston Street . . . directly opposite her previous location; between Berkeley and Arlington Street. The smock bar at Filene's; with smocks all over the place. Huge flower patterns shoestring pockets, yokes, and embroidery. For $1.95. Those black velvet suits at Jay's . . . and the grand untrimmed coats at C. Crawford Hollidge's, that will make smart setting for your luxurious furpiece.

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature).

DALOZ Cleanser Dyer . . .

SAVOIR FAIRE — EST. 1863

If clothes could speak they would tell you with what deference and regard they are met in our plant.

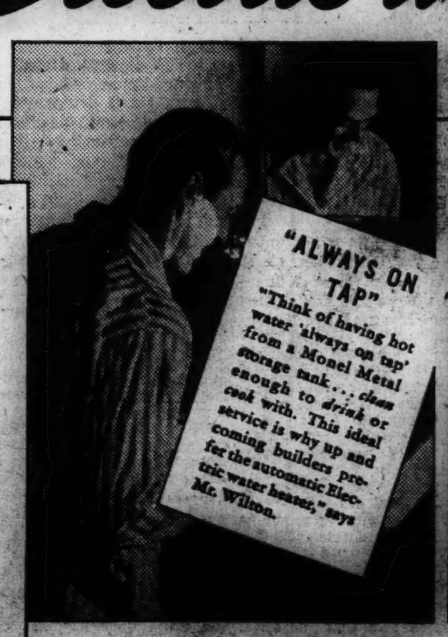
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UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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Women Win Full Recognition in Architecture

Small band that stormed Harvard 21 years ago have achieved success; school in Cambridge, for women only, now grants bachelor and master degrees to graduates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23—Women have established themselves as architects. News that graduate degrees of Bachelor of Architecture and Bachelor of Landscape Architecture are to be added this year at the Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture calls attention to the fact that when the school started, in 1915, the woman architect practically was unknown. Certainly she was not encouraged, and if she succeeded in getting a job, it was invariably a minor drafting position. She was tolerated as a curiosity or even as an office factotum, provided she refrained from displaying initiative.

The only school known where only women are trained for professional practice in all types of architecture and landscaping, this institution, which in 1933 became an affiliated, graduate school of Smith College, has since 1934 granted the degrees of Master in Architecture and Master in Landscape Architecture. Prof. Henry Frost, director of the school, announces the faculty for the current year will include Prof. Jean Jacques Haffner and Prof. Walter F. Bogner, both of the graduate school of design at Harvard University.

Professor Gives Aid

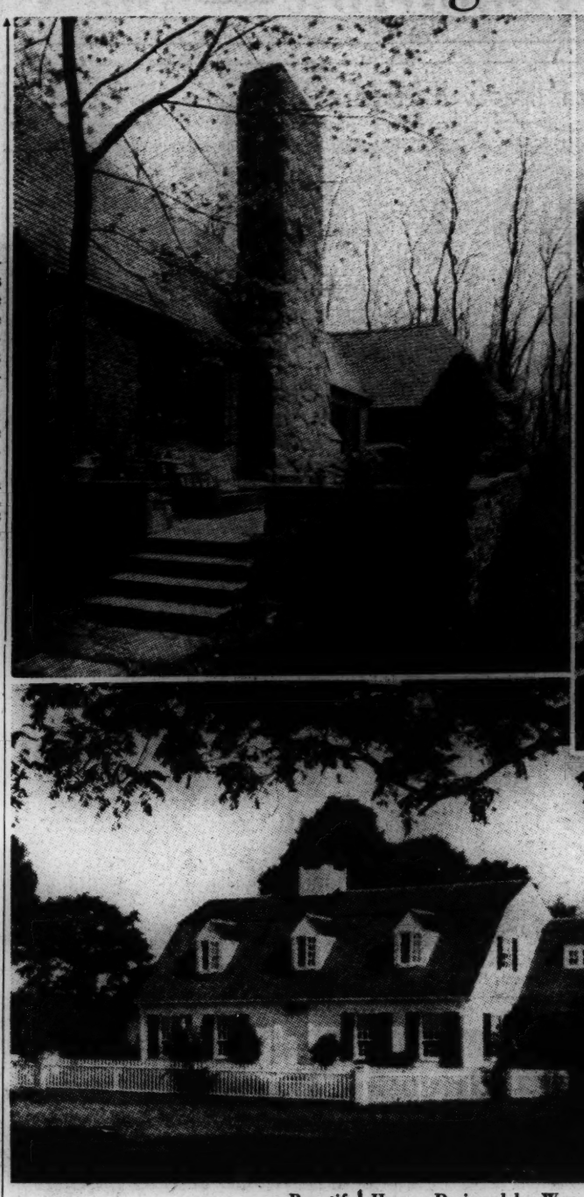
Nobody thought of a school, 21 years ago, for the little band of women who tried to obtain instruction in architecture at Harvard and were turned away. The university, however, did what it could for them, under existing conditions, by having the school of architecture there arrange special classes for them. Professor Frost, then one of the youngest instructors on the faculty, was asked to tutor the young women. They met at his office in Harvard Square, a few other Harvard instructors agreeing to give them a little of their time. As the word went around, more and more young women came to be trained. Classes increased in size and number until it became necessary to incorporate as a school, a step which was taken in 1924. In 1928, a graduate of the school donated the substantial house on Church street, where between 40 and 55 students are receiving a thorough technical training intended to equip them for professional practice. A survey of activities of graduates of the school made in 1932 showed 34 per cent were practising independently as architects or landscape architects, or as associates or partners in established offices; 39 per cent were serving as draftswomen; and 10 per cent were engaged in educational work such as lecturing, writing or editing. At that time 60 per cent of the married graduates were professionally active. Recent reports indicate no decrease in the above percentages.

Excel in Domestic Field

Achieving their greatest success in the field of domestic architecture, estate planning and garden design, although they also have entered every field of architecture open to men, students have interested themselves in more intelligent planning of living conditions and general housing, aiming at an understanding extending beyond the general conception of design and construction, into the humanities.

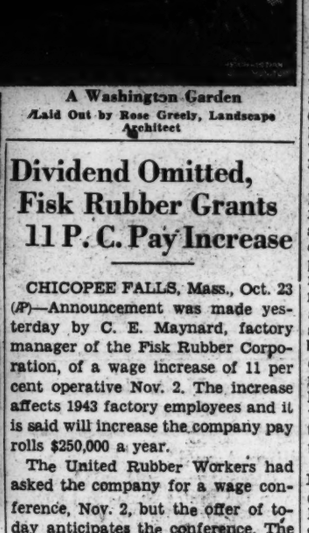
Two or three graduates are members of planning boards in Washington, D. C. One graduate designed the Junior League building in that city. Studios, concert halls, school groups, hospitals, clubhouses, entire villages, gardens and huge estates all offer opportunities. Trips to New York, Philadelphia and other cities, and to European countries during the vacation period, are arranged, to broaden the student's knowledge and stimulating her imagination. Exchange scholarships are provided for with the Architectural Association School in London. This year, for example, Miss Margaret M. Davidge, F. R. I. B. A., will study at the Cambridge school.

Graduates of preparatory schools who have passed their college board examinations and students who have partially completed a college course may be admitted, for professional and academic studies leading to the degrees of B. A., B. Arch., or B. L. A., and later to those of M. Arch and M. L. A.





Beautiful Houses Designed by Women
Upper—Residence at Lake Waccabuc, N. Y.; Carina E. Mortimer, Architect
Lower—Colonial House in Darien, Conn.; Bertha Mather McPherson, Architect



A Washington Garden
Laid Out by Rose Greely, Landscape Architect

What the Politicians Say

Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party candidate for United States Senator:

"When the people of Massachusetts first learned that Governor Curley was seeking Father Coughlin's support, Royal Oak was flooded with letters, telegrams, newspaper clippings and publications setting forth Mr. Curley's activities in public life. . . .

"If Father Coughlin believed only 5 per cent of the statements contained in these publications he would be unable, under any circumstances, even to suggest that the National Union for Social Justice support Governor Curley."

James M. Curley, Governor of Massachusetts, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator:

"Yesterday was one of the most unusual red letter days in the history of the Democratic party in Massachusetts. When the exercises in observance of the visit of President Roosevelt were concluded at Worcester auditorium, Republican headquarters throughout the State were draped in crepe."

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican candidate for U. S. Senator:

"My opponent has charged me with about everything I have'nt done . . . I have ignored such personal attacks but when he stoops so low as to slander my grandfather I am obliged to answer him.

"My opponent has charged my grandfather with having scorned the working man. My grandfather did not fail to loyally represent the people of Massachusetts. I suppose my opponent would rather have us involved in a European war than be spared entanglement in the League of Nations . . . I am proud of my grandfather's record."

Judge Felix Forte, Republican candidate for attorney general:

"If Felix Forte had been attorney general during the past two years there would have been no Quabbin case. When the Legislature demanded an investigation of Edmund L. Dolan and the finances of the city of Boston, Felix Forte would not have told the Legislature, 20 minutes after receiving the request, that the attorney general was not interested.

John W. Haigis, Republican candidate for Governor, speaking at Brockton:

"Due to the fact that I am one of the laboring class by reason of my birth and my experience . . . I believe that I am eminently qualified and fitted to discuss labor problems . . . As an individual worker and as a citizen of this Commonwealth, I am indeed grateful for the efforts and effective work being done by our labor organizations in combating Communism. . . ."

Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer and Democratic candidate for Governor:

"When I am elected Governor of this Commonwealth no man, woman or child shall be permitted to go hungry or homeless."

Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor:

"Our Democratic opponents are shouting about everything else in the world but the record of the present Democratic administration on Beacon Hill. . . ."

Dividend Omitted, Fisk Rubber Grants 11 P. C. Pay Increase

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass., Oct. 23 (AP)—Announcement was made yesterday by C. E. Maynard, factory manager of the Fisk Rubber Corporation, of a wage increase of 11 per cent operative Nov. 2. The increase affects 1943 factory employees and it is said will increase the company pay rolls $250,000 a year.

The United Rubber Workers had asked the company for a wage conference, Nov. 2, but the offer of today anticipates the conference. The company, according to Mr. Maynard, is making 10,600 tires daily against a capacity of 14,000. The company at its last stockholders' meeting omitted a dividend and officers announced the more advisable policy would be to hold funds for current needs.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Oct. 24	Cherbourg	Oct. 30	Oct. 24, 1:00 pm	Oct. 24, 8:00 pm
Aquitania	Oct. 28	Southampton	Nov. 3	Oct. 27, 8:00 pm	Oct. 28, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Oct. 30	Plymouth	Nov. 4	Oct. 29, 8:00 pm	Oct. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Manukai	San Francisco	Nov. 2	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Oct. 30	Oct. 26, 4:00 pm	Oct. 26, 8:30 pm

†Australia must be specially addressed.

What's Going On in the Arts

The Composers' Forum - Laboratory

LAST night in Paelten Hall, the second meeting of the Composers' Forum - Laboratory brought forward Alan Scott Hovaness as the composer of the evening. The program comprised the "Turkey Hill" Suite for string quartet, doublebass and pianoforte; a Trio, Op. 7; an excerpt from "Missa Brevis" and a Romance, for voice; a Prelude and Fugue for flute and clarinet and one for flute and oboe, and a String Quartet, Op. 8. The Forum Quartet (Messrs. Parber, Zazofsky, Smalley and Green) was assisted in the suite by John Pa Londe, doublebass, and the composer at the pianoforte. The Forum Trio on this occasion comprised Alessandro Niccoli, violin; Emile J. LaRue, cello, and the composer at the pianoforte. Edmond Boucher, basso, sang the songs to the pianoforte accompaniments of Mr. Hovaness.

Alan Scott Hovaness is a Somerville young man of 25. According to the introductory remarks of Mr. Hanscom, the Laboratory supervisor, Mr. Hovaness has composed with great rapidity and abundance since he was 14. He has studied entirely in this country with Converse and Gebhard.

Although of a generation which more often than not goes in for obvious tonal experimentation, Mr. Hovaness remains what might be termed a conservative musical recluse. He is not, apparently, interested in the trend of the times, preferring to set down on paper his impressions in serial form, and while this characteristic is occasionally productive of nobility in theme and development, Mr. Hovaness appears to move, musically, in a line which does not reach very far aloft nor descend to any great depths.

His music never offends the ear—possibly if it did, the listener would find it a little less monotonous. There are, for instance, few moments when one is moved to smile at a piquant phrase or nod to one's neighbor at a flowing melodic line, yet this young man has acquired a surprising amount of technical fluency. His architectural structures are firmly built. He understands perfectly the construction of a fugue, but last night he failed to convince us that he employed it as a means for conveying a definite message, although the use of the woodwinds was entertaining.

There was standing room only in Paelton Hall for unfortunate latecomers and the audience evinced the liveliest interest in the entire program. G. M. S.

Holman's Print Shop

THE Art of Printing is the title of the current exhibition at Holman's Print Shop on Park Street. The many files in possession of the shop have yielded a great deal of interesting material which illustrates the evolution of printing. Mr. Holman has some leaves of manuscripts which antedate the printing press, revealing the beauty of penmanship and the illuminated decorations.

In the main, however, the exhibition contains specimens of printing done since 1500. While some spectators will be interested in typography, this reviewer turns especially to illustrations, printer's marks, etc., which disclose the manner in which graphic art was incorporated in book-making. The marks are large and elaborate, composed with garlands intertwined, with cherube floating about and with a classical detail of two. Somehow during those centuries the classical motives held the imagination of engravers and they felt constrained to incorporate remote and unrelated designs of antique origin.

On the other hand, the execution of these ornaments is admirable, a tribute to the patience of the early engravers, with the finely modulated lights and shadows, the correct textural rendering and the life-like manipulation of surface.

At Holman's there are besides a number of interesting odds and ends. There are portraits of the inventors of printing, some engraved, some cut on the wood block. This is a "subject" exhibition which should prove of interest to the curious. D. A.

Returning



Roland Hayes
Who Will Give a Recital in Symphony Hall Sunday Afternoon

New Motion Pictures

TO THE Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday came a double program calculated to brighten the life of any box-office manager. Besides "The Big Broadcast of 1937," a diverting jamboree featuring George Burns, Gracie Allen, Jack Benny, Martha Raye, Benny Goodman and band, Leopold Stokowski and orchestra, Bob Burns, Eleanor Powell and others, the twin attraction at the twin theaters is "Hollywood Boulevard," which introduces briefly numerous stars of a former decade—an old device but presumably still "box office."

The accompanying story is hardly more novel. John Blakeford, a forgotten screen idol trying to maintain an imposing front, falls into the hands of an unscrupulous Truth magazine editor who garbles the actor's memoirs to make sensational reading. The articles finally threaten to harm the star's former wife and child, as well as the wife of the publisher, but tragedy is averted through a quixotic gesture on the part of the actor. The series of coincidences would be more plausible if they were not sandwiched in between such large chunks of atmospheric photography (finely executed, by the way) that one constantly loses interest in the plot theme.

John Halliday gives a splendid performance as the actor, C. Henry Gordon and Frieda Inescort play the publisher and his wife in their customary capable manner, while Marsha Hunt and Robert Cummings supply engaging enough romantic interest. Rita La Roy, Betty Compson, Francis X. Bushman, Maurice Costello, Mae Marsh, Charles Ray, Jack Mulhall, Frank Mayo, Roy d'Arcy, Pat O'Malley and Mabel Forrest are among the one-time stars who, ironically enough, fill out the cast in this melodrama of a Hollywood has-been.

"Back to Nature," which opened yesterday at the Keith-Boston Theater, is another Jones family epic with adventures set among some lovely mountain scenery through which the Joneses drive in their trailer. The story itself is slight enough, receiving its chief dramatic punch from the discovery that the Joneses are harboring an engaging young man wanted by the police, and the chase which follows this discovery. But the entertaining picture of family life has been amusingly written and is acted engagingly by Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Shirley Deane, Kenneth Howell, George Ernest, June Carlson, Florence Roberts and Billy Mahan—all Joneses.

The stage show stars Morton Downey, who was warmly received yesterday. The accompanying acts are not on a par with Mr. Downey's singing.

'Hutia,' Cuban Hog Rat

The West Indian hog rat is known as "hutia" and the best known of the species lives in Cuba and grows to a length from tip to tail of 22 inches.

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Burden of Picking Lightens on Eastern Gridirons Tomorrow—'Big Green' Here

Only Eight Eastern Grid Games in Doubtful Class; B. U. Team at Villanova

Random Selections

Holy Cross to beat Carnegie Tech.
Penn to beat Brown.
Pittsburgh to beat Notre Dame.
Williams to beat Tufts.
Princeton to beat Navy.
Yale to beat Rutgers.
Bowdoin to beat Colby.
Colgate to beat Lafayette.
Maine to beat Bates.
Manhattan to beat Detroit.
Columbia to beat Michigan.
Fordham to beat St. Mary's.
Villanova to beat Boston University.
Dartmouth to beat Harvard.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At least there is some hope that football writers will not see predictions look silly on the eastern gridirons this week end. Out of 18 eastern games only eight rate even doubt concerning the outcome. The burden is much less with so many of the good teams meeting opponents of lighter reputation.

Not unmindful of the deluge last week, Holy Cross and Fordham, in the upper-bracket of big time football, scan the coming opponents, Carnegie Tech and St. Mary's with due anxiety. While Carnegie Tech has been beaten, the victors were no less than Notre Dame and Michigan State, and last week the Skibos took Temple in a night game, 7-0. Temple had previously beaten Boston College, 14-0, and naturally the Crusaders, traditional rivals of B. C., are anxious to beat the team that beat the victor of the Eagles.

Fordham and St. Mary's (California) will provide a near capacity house at the Polo Grounds in New York. Last year the two met in a bitter struggle, ending in a 7-all tie. The New York Rams are undefeated with Southern Methodist among its victims. The Gaels seem burdened with many veterans and only last week San Francisco University stood up and battled Slip Madigan's eleven to a scoreless tie much to his surprise and disgust. That game should put the Galloping Gaels in a dangerous mood.

Pittsburgh vs. Notre Dame

No doubt the Pittsburgh Panthers have been told all week about why they should not have lost to Duquesne and have been brought back to a stage of pent-up power to unleash on Notre Dame. The Irish have done all right in whipping Carnegie, Washington (St. Louis) and Wisconsin, but, without being told, they know the Panthers to be something far from a tamed house pet. And last year Notre Dame won, 9 to 6, which has not set well with Pittsburgh.

Lou Little's Columbia Lions go westward to engage a much beaten Michigan team with high hopes to reverse the 19-7 result of last year. Both Princeton and Navy are hopeful of returning to the winning side this week, but, unfortunately, only one can do so for they meet. Navy lost to Yale on a "break" and Princeton failed to click against Penn, but the Tigers seem more likely to come out on top as they match wits and brawn with the Middies tomorrow.

Yale has something in the nature of a "breather" with Rutgers, even though the Eli have lost their ace punter Dave Colwell. Harvard has a gloomy prospect ahead after a decidedly gloomy week end against the Cadets. Army whipped them 32-0 and the prospects are little better with the best Dartmouth team in years due at the Stadium tomorrow.

Jasper-Detroit Fireworks

Army acquires more polish in a workout with Springfield and Penn goes after two-straight with Brown for an opponent. It was Penn who put the crimp in the Tiger 1936 record last week. Colgate, having been defeated twice this season, once by Duke and last week by Tulane, should re-enter the victory column with a new start against Lafayette.

Manhattan and Detroit are due to furnish fireworks. The Detroit team usually is good although the Titans fell victim to Villanova this year and the Jaspers gave Holy Cross a close run last week. Villanova, by the way, is cutting a wide swath among the secondary elevens having beaten Detroit and Western Maryland as part of its undefeated season to date and tomorrow entertains another unbeaten team, Boston University. The latter recently created an upset by winning from a strongly favored Washington (St. Louis) aggregation last Saturday.

Cornell has acquired new vigor by its substantial victory over Syracuse Saturday and tomorrow should add Penn State to its slate.

Apart from the Dartmouth-Harvard game in the Stadium, and Providence-B. C. at the Heights, all the local teams are playing elsewhere or not at all. Northeastern played last night, defeating Rhode Island State, 15-12; Tufts goes to Williams and B. U. is in Pennsylvania.

The Pine Tree State league competition gets under way tomorrow with Bowdoin at Colby and Bates at Maine, he struggle for the crown this year seems to be between Maine and Bowdoin, the latter won last year and impressed with a victory over the strong Williams eleven last Saturday.

Free Hockey At the Garden

General Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins today announced full details of the free admission practice game which the Bruins will play at the Boston Garden at 8 o'clock tomorrow night.

The squad is to be split in two groups, with Tiny Thompson in goal for the "Thompsons" and Loren Beare in goal for the "Beares." The teams are to play three 15-minute periods, starting promptly at 8 o'clock. Bill Stewart and Ag Smith, ace National Hockey League referees, will officiate.

The Bruins management in the past has had children's nights and ladies' nights for Cub games, but this is the first time in the history of Boston hockey that the doors of the Boston Garden or any other rink have been thrown wide open and the public invited free of any charge to watch a hockey game. It is expected that thousands of Boston hockey fans will take advantage of the opportunity to see the Bruins team in action before it starts for the Maritime Provinces in its exhibition series with the Montreal Maroons.

The "Beares" team looks to be stronger on paper than the "Thompsons" team, but Tiny's presence in his team's net may even it up. The "Beares" personnal is to be Loren Beare, goal; Flash Hollett and Joe Jerwa, defense; Jack Beattie, left wing; Ray Getliffe, center, and Dit Clapper, right wing, in the first line; Sam McManus, left wing; Cooney Weiland, center, and Roy Goldsworthy, right wing in the second line, and Peggy O'Neil, Roy Conacher, and Bob Gilmore as alternates.

The "Thompsons" squad is to have Tiny in goal, Ted Graham and Jack Portland on defense, Bunny Cook at left wing, Bill Cowley at center, and Charlie Sands at right wing in the first line; Porky Dumart at left wing, Milton Schmidt at center and Bob Bauer at right wing in the second line, with Lorne Duguid, Tony Graboski and John Crawford as alternates.

The "Beares" squad will wear Bruins jerseys and the "Thompsons" squad will wear gray jerseys. The Bruins have been practicing at the Garden since Monday and under Art Ross and Assistant Manager Fred Hitchman have come along sufficiently fast to give Boston a taste of some real hockey.

No tickets of any sort are required for admission, and it will be a question of first come, first served. The doors of the Boston Garden will be open at 7 o'clock.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, La.—There's never a dull moment with Gaynell Tinsley, Louisiana State's star end, around. So far this season he took a pass and went 45 yards to score against Georgia, did the same thing for 77 yards against Mississippi, and in the Rice game tackled an enemy back behind his goal line and then recovered for a touchdown when the ball-carrying Texan fumbled.

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—Around the "Ole Miss" campus they're booming tomorrow's battle with Catholic U. as a grudge game because of the 20-19 win the Cardinals chalked up over Mississippi in last New Year's day's Orange Bowl battle.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Coach Frank Murray wants to know why they pass up Marquette when they talk of tough schedules. His Golden Avalanche has Michigan State, St. Mary's, Duquesne and Mississippi coming up, with all but Mississippi unbeaten so far this year.

PHILADELPHIA — Pop Warner, who usually develops a big quota of fullbacking pile-drivers, is having difficulty in keeping that spot filled in the Temple backfield. Dave Smukler quit school; another fullback left, and now Chris Pappas is injured.

NEW YORK—New York U.'s gridmen are glad they're the underdogs in Saturday's game with Georgetown. They're remembering 1928 when they were the favorites, with an eastern championship in sight, and went down to a 7-2 defeat in the rain through a 98-yard run by a Hoya end on a fumble.

College Football Results

Austin 0, No. Texas T. 0.
Clemson 19, South Carolina 0.
Northeastern 15, R. I. State 12.

Where to Dine

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Locomotives have whistles. Some birds can sing. New York is a state. Lilies are flowers. Airplanes can fly. Steamships have propellers. Snow is white. Chicago is a city. Automobiles use oil. Cleaners use gasoline.
2. Coal, Foal, Feal, Feat, Heat. Wood, Word, Ford, Fore, Fire. Coal Cool, Cook, Cork, Fork, Fore, Fire. Wood, Wold, Weld, Well, Weal, Heal, Heat. Wood, Woad, Goad, Goal, Coal.
3. 280 bales.
4. Cataclysm, Catchy, Cataline, Catalpa, Catalogue, Catamount, Cataract, Sategory, Catawba, Catsup.
5. In a Q Q a C (inadequacy).

How Will the Harvards Handle These 'Green' Football Players?

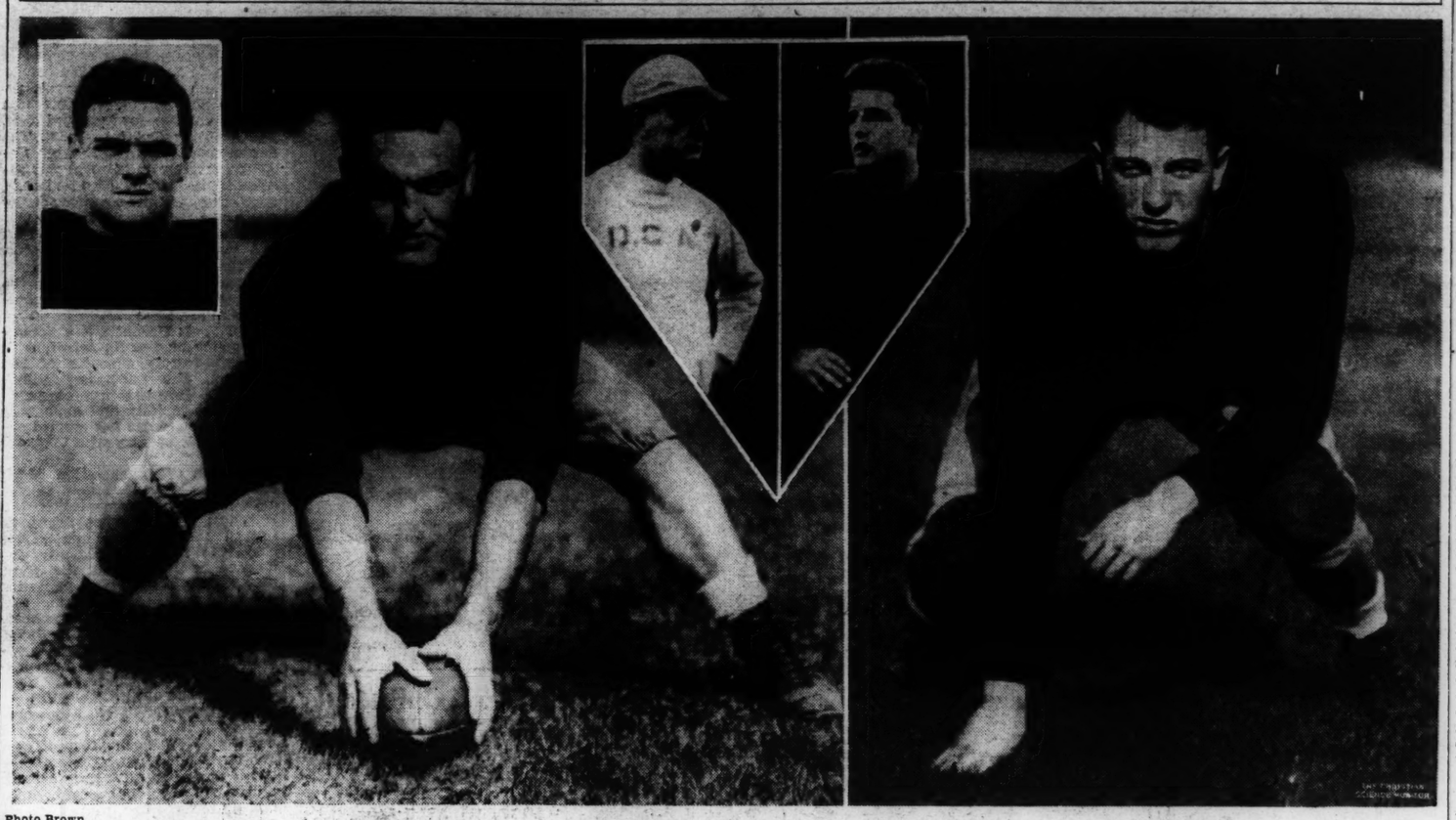


Photo Brown

John Handrahan, Back — Carl Ray, Center — Coach Blaik (Left) and Capt. Gordon Bennett, Tackle — Warren King, Back

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The 1936 Sullivan Award

WITH the announcement that Glenn Morris, the Fort Collins, Colo., all-round athlete who won the United States and Olympic decathlon championship titles this past summer with a new world record for the event, and Jesse Owens, Ohio State University track and field captain, who won the United States 100-meter dash and running broad jump championship titles, as well as the 100- and 200-meter dashes and running broad jump events in the Olympic Games, are leading the amateur athletes of the United States in the poll for the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, attention is called to the fact that before long a new name will appear on the honor roll of that most valued award. While it is practically certain that one or the other of these two famous athletes will be picked to succeed W. Lawson Little Jr., who received the trophy in 1936, there are a number of other amateurs who distinguished themselves on the field of sport still in the running.



© International

Glenn Morris

Two Worthy Candidates

There is no question but what Morris and Owens are two athletes worthy of receiving this award, which not only goes to a man or woman for worthy performances in some branch of sport, but is also predicated on fine sportsmanship. When Uncle Sam began looking for an all-round athlete to defend the Olympic decathlon championship title which Jim Bausch had won in 1932 with a world-record performance, Morris was little known outside of his own territory, and even there it was hardly expected that he would be good enough to win the title; yet he not only won, but made a new world record, thus bringing both back to the United States. In so doing he qualified from a performance point of view and he is also deserving of the highest rank for sportsmanship. Owens's record on track and field is too well known to take much space here. He holds several United States and world records, which is certainly grounds enough for a Sullivan Trophy award, and he has always shown fine sportsmanship. The fact that he has been charged by A. A. U. officials with failing to keep what they said was an agreement to compete in a post-Olympic meet at Stockholm last August, and for which he was suspended from the amateur ranks, appears to be affecting his chances of taking the present lead away from Morris.

Some of the Other Candidates

When one reads further down the list and notes some of the other candidates for the award, one cannot but be struck by the number of fine athletes the United States has in its amateur ranks at the present time. John W. Fischer, winner of the United States amateur golf title, in one of the greatest uphill battles ever staged for the trophy; Alice I. Marble, winning the women's United States lawn tennis singles championship in one of the greatest comebacks in the history of lawn tennis; Helen H. Jacobs, winner of the all-England title; Forest A. Towns, Olympic 110-meter hurdle champion and record holder; Donald B. Hume, stroke of the Washington eight-oared shell which won the United States intercollegiate and Olympic championship titles; Thomas Hitchcock Jr., who staged the greatest comeback ever known in American pony polo circles; John Jay Berwanger, great football player at Chicago last year, and J. Donald Budge, California lawn tennis star. There can be no question but what any one of the above would be a worthy holder of this trophy, and yet the field must be reduced to a single one. It is surely pleasing to note that whoever is selected from this lot, the trophy will pass into fine hands, and to those who are not selected should go the satisfaction of knowing that their fine performances and sportsmanship are deeply appreciated by their fellow citizens.

Sporting Around the Hub

Floodlight Football

FLOODLIGHT football for local colleges proved entertaining and beneficial at Huntington Field last night. Some 4000—a record number—viewed Northeastern eke out a thrilling victory over Rhode Island State, 15 to 12, and many of the 4000 had never seen either team play before.

This midweek night football, while the weather continues reasonably mild, is a good way to introduce some of the lesser-known college elevens to the general public. Later, when the nights are raw and cold, night football would not be so attractive.

Probably more than 1500 of the attendance at the Northeastern game last night had never seen the field before. Numerous others had never seen Northeastern in action. On Saturdays too many games conflict, and naturally the lesser-known game suffers in attendance.

Both teams last night displayed clever offenses, although they lacked something in the way of defense play. A number of the new patrons to small college football were agreeably surprised at the thrilling exhibition.

The campus atmosphere of the small field with a sort of personal interest through being so close to the players is something now lost in the huge stadia of modern big-time football.

Here and There

The Harvard varsity and freshman cross-country teams meet New Hampshire and Dartmouth varsity and freshman teams this afternoon . . . Harvard's freshman football team goes to Andover tomorrow to play the Phillips Academy team . . . The game starts at 2 . . . An amateur-pro golf tournament will be held at the Wollaston Golf Club Monday, according to Bob Crowley, president of the P. G. A. of New England . . . The Newspaper Men's Golf Association holds its annual turkey tournament on Monday at the Commonwealth Country Club . . . Mrs. Wightman's fall tennis party will be held tomorrow, weather permitting, at the Longwood Cricket Club.

A Year Ago

Harvard's football squad, 35 strong, left for West Point. The Crimson's 112-piece band also entrained to invade Michie Stadium.

Johnson Rejects Contract

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 23 (AP)—Ivan "Ching" Johnson, one of the original members of the New York Rangers Hockey Club when it was formed 10 years ago, will not be used as a regular player this season, and is not certain whether he will play at all. Announcing today that all Ranger "regulars" had signed their contracts for the coming season, Manager Lester Patrick revealed that Johnson had been offered a "pinch-hitting" job similar to that Bill Cook, another "original," will have. He would be used as a player only in certain spots and at other times would coach and direct defense men and serve Patrick in an advisory capacity. Johnson tentatively rejected the offer, although he indicated he might change his mind later.

Yale Captain in Pundite

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—Larry Kelley of Williamsport, Penna., captain of the Yale football team, and three other university students were elected last night to the Pundite Society, honorary literary group. The others were William Henry Chickering of Piedmont, Calif., chairman of the Yale Record; Potter Stewart of Cincinnati, Ohio, chairman of the Yale News, and W. C. Potter of New York City, member of the university's 150-pound crew.

New England Sidelines

DARTMOUTH'S 1936 grid machine packed its togs today and boarded a train for Boston, where it will lie in wait for tomorrow's game with Harvard in the Stadium. This will be the Indians' first game of the season away from home, and tomorrow the entire student body at Hanover will desert the New Hampshire hamlet to watch the Indian team attempt to make it three straight over a mediocre Crimson eleven.

Coach Earl Blaik's men are as fit as a fiddle, and although the Indians expect to win, the coaches have cautioned their men about thinking that this game is any push over. In fact, in yesterday's practice session the Big Green's passing attack was gone over very carefully, which indicated that the Indians intend to fling plenty of aerials.

Ernest M. Hopkins, popular Dartmouth president, viewed the workout yesterday and expressed his views about this 1936 team. He said he felt it was the best Dartmouth team to represent the Green since Blaik's appearance as head coach.

Harvard will field practically a new team against Dartmouth Saturday. Coach Dick Harlow thinks he has found a combination that will click. At the ends will be Phil Staples and Bobby Green, Joe Nee as a converted tackle, and Phil Brooks as a newcomer at right halfback.

The coaches put the squad through a lengthy practice session yesterday which consisted of pass defense, passing, a workout on the tackling dummy and a snappy signal drill. The Crimson boys will have a short workout this afternoon.

Al McCoy's Huskies were able to maintain their record over Rhode Island State last night at Huntington Field, when they turned back the Rams in a thrilling contest, 15-12. Both teams lived up to pregame predictions by opening up wide on the offensive.

Frank Keaney's boys showed plenty of drive when their star speedster, Bob Mudge, was in the game. Skirting the ends, and cutting back through tackle for long gains, Mudge was directly responsible for both of the Rams' scores. He placed the ball in scoring position by one of his long dashes, and scored the final touchdown by a 11-yard sprint.

Capt. Jay Hart's 18-yard placement field goal in the third period was the margin of victory. Neither team showed much defensively, although the Huskies' line looked more impressive than the Rams.

Tufts gets away today for Williamstown where they meet Williams College. Coach Lew Manly plans no changes in the lineup and the team that started against Colby last week will get the call again on Saturday. The coaches stressed blocking and tackling yesterday. Perfection of these fundamentals, according to Coach Manly, will give the Jumbos a greater chance to upset pre-game dope and come out victorious over the Williamstown boys.

Tony Morandos, former Holy Cross center and pivot man for the Shamrocks reported for practice today completely recovered from an injury received at Cleveland last Sunday and is ready to start against Syracuse at National League Field Sunday.

With Tony's return to the middle of the line Coach George Kenneally began drilling his charges against single and double laterals and other forms of tricky backfield combinations which the Syracuse club is expected to use.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Wilbert Robinson ousted after 17 years as manager of Brooklyn Dodgers; Max Carey signed as 1932 manager.

Powerful Dartmouth Eleven Invades Harvard Stadium

Stadium Lineup Tomorrow
Game at 2 p. m.

Harvard		Dartmouth
Green, le.		re., M. Davis
Kevorkian, lt.		rt., Bennett, Capt.
Gaffney, Capt., lg.		rg., Cole
Jones, c.		c., Ray
Kessler, rg.		lg., Williams
Nee, rt.		lt., Camerer
Staples, re.		le., Merrill
Wilson, qb.		qb., Whitaker
Roberts, lhb.		rhb., MacLeod
Brooks, rhb.		lhb., Hollingworth
Struck, fb.		fb., Handrahan

Officials—Referee, W. T. Halloran, Providence; umpire, T. J. Thorp, Columbia; lineman, W. J. Gaynor, Lafayette; field judge, D. J. Kelly, Springfield.

The Dartmouth Indian is in town. That means football at the Harvard Stadium tomorrow. The best Dartmouth gridiron team in years is the pre-game assurance. And Dartmouth alumni are canceling all engagements to personally pay tribute to the 1936 Red Blaik invasion.

Awaiting all this tinge of "Green" is a studious, hard-working band of prospective football players wearing the Crimson colors of Harvard. Already beaten 32 to 0 by a great West Point team, the Dick Harlow assemblage of gridders has manfully recovered and await whatever Dartmouth has to offer.

Football is just enough speculative and Harvard has just enough prospective strength on offense to create an interesting game. The "Big Green" is weeks ahead of Harvard in preparation and the latter has been beset with losses in manpower through injury so that, on paper, there can be no question as to who should win.

Dartmouth Holds Edge

Harvard-Dartmouth history is interesting. The early accountings from 1882 to 1912 saw victory after victory for Harvard. When relations were resumed in 1922 the predominating color changed from Crimson to Green. Dartmouth has won eight games, Harvard five and one ended in a tie. Easily summed up in figures, but what tragedy, drama and football thrills have gone to record those same figures!

With any sort of good weather a new account portraying real drama is scheduled for tomorrow. Harvard may not have pointed for this game, but make no mistake about Harvard hustling all week to build up both the offense and defense to meet Dartmouth. Harvard had little opportunity to try its offense against Army, but tomorrow, if the Crimsons are not back on their heels all afternoon, nightfall should hold the answer to—What hope is there for Harvard?

This Dartmouth lineup is emblazoned with colorful names of gridiron youngsters who are starring each game, such as Carl Ray, Johny Handrahan, Captain Bennett, Warren King, Fred Hollingworth, Dave Camerer and many others. Most of them were in the Stadium last year when Dartmouth won, 14 to 6, but they are smarter and better football players today.

Sophomores Starting

The Harvard lineup is an uncertain affair. Three sophomores have won starting positions against the Green, and two of them came into prominence since the Army game. Cliff Wilson started against the Army but the other two, Bobby Green, 160-pound end, and Phil Brooks, back, are getting their first starting assignments.

In the line there are two radical changes with Green at left end and Joe Nee, former guard, now a starting tackle. Nee was a standout guard last year and during spring practice, when the guard situation looked so good he was trained for tackle play. Injuries to both Mike Adlis and Ken Booth have moved him up to a starting position tomorrow.

Certainly Harvard cannot make all the mistakes of last week. The glaring errors were receiving the kickoff after each Army touchdown all afternoon, the secondary playing 10 yards and more back of the scrimmage line on goal-line defense and the individual errors of the inexperienced youngsters. Corrective work all week has ironed out much of that and with a dry field the hope is that Harvard will produce an offense to bother the Green and make a game of it.

W. M.

Dwyer in New York Seeking to Regain Hockey Franchise

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The plans for the coming season of hockey in New York began to come clearer yesterday, as William V. Dwyer, owner of the New York Americans, who was abruptly deprived of his franchise a few days ago, but still holds full possession of the players of the team, arrived in New York, intent on straightening out the situation, so that his interests will be protected for the coming season. He was not ready to make any statement, but indicated that the matter was by no means settled. Martin Shenker, the secretary of the club, announced his departure for Oshawa, where the team is now, with the contracts ready for signature. So it is evident that the club intends to hold on to the players, even if it is unable to retain the franchise.

Meantime, the Rangers are planning to have the youngest team in the league, both in years and in professional experience, according to advices from Lester Patrick, received at Madison Square Garden. Even with such veterans as Ching Johnson, Frank Boucher, Bill Cook, and Murray Murdoch on the list, the average age will be 26 and its average of professional hockey less than five years.

Kerr in Goal

The coach will rely on Davey Kerr once more as goal tender, while other youngsters will be Lynn Patrick, Alex Shibicky, the Colville brothers, Neil and Mac, and Phil Watson in the forward lines, and Babe Pratt and Joseph Cooper, now regulars, promoted last year from the Philadelphia Ramblers, as a junior defense pair.

These, with Murdoch, Butch Keeling, Cecil Dillon, active in the forward lines, and Art Coulter and Ott Heller, on defense, will be the members of the team at the start, with Johnson, Cook, and Boucher, the latter for the present relied on chiefly to assist Patrick in coaching, filling in as actual players only when an emergency arises.

Vacancies in Farm Team

These promotions from the Ramblers will leave a number of places open on the farm team, now in the combined Canadian-American and International League, and several of the New York Rovers, as well as some new recruits from Lester's school at Winnipeg, are already scheduled for Philadelphia. Among these the most conspicuous are Murray Patrick, the younger son of the "Old Fox," and Joe Krol, with a number of young Canadians.

Meantime the Rovers will also participate to a considerable extent in the graduates of the Winnipeg school, with eight members six footers, or better, with an average of 20 years of age, and more than 180 pounds. Chief of these are a pair of defense men, Moose Stinson from Regina Aces, and Jack Koyle, from Saskatoon Wesleys, both at 190. They will come in under the new agreement between the Amateur Athletic Union and the Canadian teams, which limit accessions to one from each club, and not more than four to any one team.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Johnny Revolta won National P. G. A. title, defeating Tommy Armour, 5 and 4, in 36-hole final.

Three Years Ago

Shake-up in Notre Dame lineup following defeat by Carnegie included benching of Ed Krause, star tackle.

Fresh Talent Keeps Gridiron Pros on Move

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Professional football, unlike the tendency of major league baseball, is no old settlers' picnic.

The old guard of the salaried grid ranks is finding it tougher and tougher to hang on with the upward surge of fresh talent that is pouring in from crossroad colleges and big universities throughout the land.

Not so many years ago it used to be a prominent college player, recruited into the salaried ranks, would spend his first season, and sometimes his second too, on the bench most of the time before he could crash through as a first-rank performer.

Besides, there were some noteworthy failures, simon-pure greats who found it too difficult to make the grade in the big leagues. Stan Kostka, one of Minnesota's bigger guns in 1934, faded after a season with the Brooklyn Dodgers; before him Christian (Red) Cagle of Army and Cliff Montgomery of Columbia couldn't stand the pace.

The pace has been stepped up in the last two years, with several alterations of the rules tending to open and speed up the play. These changes, notably permitting passing anywhere behind and up to the line of scrimmage, were designed to increase the effectiveness of offense, consequently making speed of foot more essential and taking the stress off mountainous defenses. And that's where youth comes in.

Chicago Bears

Take the case of the Chicago Bears, current leaders of the western division of the league. Four of their starting players are first-year men, Danny Fortmann, 20, Colgate, and Eddie Michaels, 22, Villanova, guards; Joe Stydahar, 22, West Virginia, tackle, and Ray Molting, 22, Cincinnati University halfback.

Fortmann, the league's youngest player, was one of the outstanding linesmen for the college all-stars in the two games against the Detroit Lions and the New York Giants and is one of the most powerful factors in the Bears' forward wall. The fact that he was a Phi Beta Kappa man in college explains his early graduation and debut in pro ranks.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, setting the pace in the eastern division, perhaps is the youngest team in the circuit. Except for the veteran backs, Warren Heller and Ed Matesic, none of the players has seen more than two or three years' service in the league. Silvio Zaninelli, formerly of Duquesne, has quarterbacked the club for two years and he's only 23. Max Fiske, recruited from De Paul, 21, is one of the Pirates' dependable ball carriers, while George Kakasic, 23, Duquesne, is playing a whale of a game at guard.

Riley Smith With Boston

The Brooklyn Dodgers and the Boston Redskins are loaded with 1935 college stars, all seeing active professional service. The Dodgers have Bobby Wilson, Southern Methodist; Dick Crayne, Iowa; Joe Maniaci, Fordham; Verdi Boyer, U. C. L. A., and Johnny Yezerski, St. Mary's. The Redskins' No. 1 freshman is Riley Smith of Alabama, along with Wayne Millner of Notre Dame, Ed Smith of New York University and Jim Karcher of Ohio State.

Alphonse (Tuffy) Leemans, who put George Washington University on the football map, is celebrating his novitiate with the Giants by leading the league in ground gaining and apparently is headed for honors similar to those attained by Joe Di Maggio—prize baseball rookie of the year.

Rickey Explains Cards Loss

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23 (AP)—Branch Rickey, vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis Cardinals of the National Baseball League, today told members of the Indiana High School Athletic Association that "lack of discipline" cost the Cardinals "the easiest baseball championship won in the National League in the last 10 years." Rickey said the Cardinals "should have won the flag by 20 games and the world series should have been played in St. Louis."

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Designs for Ships and Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The ship designs submitted to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington for test and modification during 1935 set a record. There were 73 of these, an increase of 20 per cent over 1934.

Four of these designs were for the modification of existing ships of hull or stern arrangement. Seven were tested for hull resistance alone.

Altogether 160 model hulls were made and tested, resulting in the improvement of four by more than 20 per cent efficiency in hull and propeller, nine between 20 and 10 per cent, 20 between 10 and 5 per cent, and 11 between 5 and 2 per cent. Thus improvement was effected in 54 out of the 73 designs submitted.

Removing Plane Resistance

In aerodynamics, research in the compressed air tunnel has increasingly shown the value of absolutely smooth surfaces on all parts of an airplane. It has been proved that roughness consisting of grains four-thousandths of an inch in size could be responsible for a 30 per cent increase in resistance to a plane traveling at a speed of 200 to 300 m. p. h.

The new method of photographing airflow has been found much superior to the former method of photographing diffuse smoke. The new way is to photograph the shadows of small spots produced by an electric spark on hot air moving with the current. The camera is coupled with an interrupter and the spark takes place when the shutter is open and the film at rest.

The time interval between sparks is about 1-1000 of a second, so that each hot spot is photographed several times during its passage. This system can be applied to many phases of airplane design such as streamlining, stalling, and the effect of slot design.

Hammers Test Floors

Much work has been done also in the elimination of noise in buildings. A floor testing room has been devised in which the test floor is mounted on a heavy, insulated, ferro-concrete frame, and standardized blows are delivered on it by an electrically driven multiple hammer. The rubber-shod hammers deliver blows representative of moderately heavy footsteps.

Many varieties of materials have been tested for their noise-absorbing properties, such as sprayed asbestos, fiber board, acoustic plasters, glass silk, and slag wool. Other means investigated include the use of "floating" floors supported by properly designed insulators and insulated suspended ceilings.

Adoption of Ships By Schools Urged In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The education authorities, as well as the general public, were greatly interested by the visit recently of the tramp steamer Welcombe, the first vessel to come to these waters that has been "adopted" by a school.

The vessel, in a smother of phosphate dust, gave no idea of a romantic association with an English country college as she lay at Port Adelaide discharging a cargo from the island of Naru. Yet her movements were being followed in a graphic geography lesson by the pupils of Kingshott school, near Hitchin in Hertfordshire. Every stage in her long journey was to them an episode in education.

Two years ago the British Ship Adoption Society began this experiment in geography education. It was then that a London shipowning company allowed four of its boats to be "adopted" by two elementary schools and two in the second grade.

The captain of the Welcombe, Joseph Snaith, related how, a few months ago, there were as many as 450 schools in Great Britain waiting for the opportunity to adopt ships. He explained that the school and the adopted ship carried on a regular correspondence. He described for the pupils places of historical and current interest on the many routes the Welcombe followed, and these were sent back for study and elaboration in letters.

When the Welcombe returns to England, Captain Snaith and the officers will make a personal visit to the school.

The ship-adoption plan was a surprise to the acting Director of Education. Dr. Charles Fenner, who thinks it can be used with great advantage in Australian schools, starting in a small way with interstate ships.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Stocks Resume Upward Trend, Motors, Oils, Utilities Leading** • Commodity and Money Markets

Market Forges Ahead Despite Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—After stumbling over small selling bumps during the greater part of today's session, the stock market put a foot forward in late dealings.

The steels and motors came back for gains of fractons to around 2 points, and utilites, coppers, oils, aircrafts and specialties held similar improvement. Near the final hour the trading pace was somewhat slow.

Stocks on the upside included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Hercules Motors, Montgomery Ward, Boeing, Douglas, J. I. Case, International Harvester, American Agricultural Chemical, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, International Paper & Power preferred, American & Foreign Power preferred, Peoples Gas, Cerro de Pasco, Anaconda, American Smelting, Texas Corp., Mid-Continent Petroleum, Shell Union, Skelly Oil, du Pont, Union Carbide, Worthington Pump and Spiegel-May-Stern.

The rails were unchanged to slightly lower and numerous other issues were even.

The aviation department received inspiration for a while from reports of war plane orders from Great Britain. Lack of official confirmation, though, tended to stem the advance.

Bonds Are Steadier

Listed bond prices marshaled greater resistance to selling today and the previous decline in many issues was stemmed.

There was no uniformity to the market, however, with rallies in some spots offset by further drops elsewhere.

Bond men saw nothing in underlying conditions to warrant a change in investment attitude. They noted the weekly Federal Reserve figures showed a further gain in surplus bank reserves, which have been regarded as a powerful force in raising bond prices.

Some convertible issues snapped back from a decline in the previous session, notably Allis Chalmers 4s, which were up 3 points at one time.

Moderate gains also appeared for American & Foreign Power 5s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Shell Union 3½s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Rails had difficulty recapturing their recent buoyancy in face of expectations that traffic was due for a seasonal drop after the autumn bulge in carloadings. Losses were recorded for New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s.

The Treasury list put up a better front along with corporate bonds generally but gains were small and uneven. Foreign loans were quiet and mixed.

Telephone Calls $117,984,700 Issue For Redemption

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is calling for redemption on Jan. 1, 1937, $117,984,700 of 5 per cent debentures due Jan. 1, 1960.

The issue is to be retired at 110 as the result of the recent refinancing operation involving a new issue of $150,000,000 in 3¼ per cent debentures.

The directors also authorized payment, immediately after issuance of the call, of the full amount of the principal with interest to Jan. 1, 1937, and the premium of 10 per cent upon surrender anytime in advance of the redemption date.

The same privilege of immediate payment of the principal amount with interest to Dec. 31, 1936, and the premium of 5 per cent, was authorized for the collateral trust 5s of 1946, which have been called for redemption Dec. 1, 1936.

Wheat Rallies Fail To Offset Declines

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Late rallies of wheat prices today failed to overcome entirely earlier declines of more than a cent a bushel.

In contrast with yesterday, however, none of today's buying of wheat here was attributed to spreading operations between Chicago, Winnipeg and Liverpool. Some of the interests who were on the buying side were identified on the selling side a few days ago.

Wheat closed unstable, ¼-⅝ under yesterday's finish, Dec. 1.14½-⅝, May 1.13¼-⅜, corn ¼-⅛ down, Dec. 94-94⅛, May 89⅝-¾, Oats were off, and provisions varying from 10 cents decline to 5 cents advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices closed generally firm with sharp upturns in the copper list, in which dealings were exceptionally heavy. Industrial shares advanced, tobacco and steel stocks being in demand, but Ford Motors, Ltd., reacted and closed lower. Gilt-edged securities, transatlantics and rubber issues remained about unchanged.

Paris: Rentes and banking securities closed with moderate gains and railroad and electric shares also showed strength. The international group declined and industrials moved irregularly. Bank of France shares closed at 8800 francs compared with 8550 yesterday.

Liverpool: Larger Argentine weekly shipments of grains and smaller milling demand caused wheat futures to react and close ⅛d. to 1⅛d. lower, after earlier strength. Cotton closed higher, local buying being influenced by the cold wave in the American cotton belt. Trade calling met light hedging. Inquiries for cotton cloth was reported encouraging.

Dome Mines Net Below 1935

TORONTO (AP)—Net earnings of $3.34 a share in the nine months ended Sept. 30 was reported by Dome Mines, Ltd., compared to $3.50 in the like period of 1935. Net profits were $3,095,827, as against $3,330,346.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 23	Last Oct. 22
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3)	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
38⅜	17⅜	Adams Millis (1¼b)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
37½	23⅝	Addressograph (1)	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝
21⅛	1⅜	Advance Rumely	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
81⅜	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	77⅝	75⅛	77	74⅜
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
17⅛	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	15⅜
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4¼
56⅝	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	52
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	44	44	44	44½
40⅝	26⅝	Allegheny Steel (1pf)	37⅝	36⅞	37	36⅞
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	229½	229½	229½	230
30¾	23	Allied Mills (½b)	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	29
14⅝	6⅜	Allied Stores	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14¼
66⅝	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	65	63⅝	64	63⅝
30	19⅝	Alpha Port Cem (1)	31	29⅝	29⅝	30⅛
4⅝	4⅛	Amal Leather n	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛
36	33	Amal Lthr pf n	34	34	34	33
125½	75	Amerada (2)	99¾	99¼	99¾	99½
71½	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	75	70¼	74	70
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	44¾	44	44¾	43⅝
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	61	60½	61	60⅝
137½	115¾	*Am Can (4¶)	125⅞	125	125⅞	125¾
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	52¼	51	52¼	51½
90	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	86	86	86	86⅝
64⅛	31	*Am Chain (1b)	62⅝	62	62½	63
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	11	10⅞	11	10¾
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	28¾
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (⅛b)	27	27	27	27¼
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	97½	96⅞	96⅞	97½
5	3½	Ab Encaustic T (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14⅝	9¾	Am European	12⅝	12½	12⅝	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
50⅝	29⅝	Am & For Pow pf	51⅛	49¾	50	49¾
42½	25	Am & For Pow 6	42⅜	41⅞	42¼	41¼
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19⅝	19	19	18¾
8⅜	5⅛	Am Hide & L	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5½
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35½	35⅛	35½	35⅝
48⅝	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	47⅝	47	47⅝	47
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	20	20	20	19⅞
14	9⅝	Am International	13¾	13	13	13⅛
39⅝	23⅞	Am Locomotive	36½	35⅛	36⅛	36¾
105	66	Am Loco pf	100	100	100	102½
29⅝	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11¼
49	27	Am Metal	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
134	124	Am Metal 6% (12b)	193½	193½	193½	..
14⅝	7½	Am Power & Lt	12½	11⅞	12	12⅝
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	69	68	69	..
87½	43	Am P&L 6% (6)	79	78¼	78¼	78⅝
27⅝	18⅝	Am Radiator (.15b)	23¼	23	23¼	23
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	30⅞
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38⅝	38½	38½	38½
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	26½	25⅝	26¼	25¼
45	25⅝	Am Shipbuilding (2)	40¼	40⅛	40¼	39½
93¾	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	92⅛	89¾	91⅝	90¼
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	64	63¾	64	63½
45¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	43½	42½	43½	43⅛
130	107¾	Am Stl F pf (2¾b)	127¾	127¾	127¾	..
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27	27	27	27
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	141	141	141	141
26⅝	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24
180¾	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	180	179	179¾	179¼
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	9	98⅛	98½	99⅛
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101¼	101	101¼	101½
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	141	141	141	..
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14¼
27½	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	27
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8⅛	8	8⅛	7¾
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	57	56	56½	55⅝
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
7⅜	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4½
47¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	46
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	83	83	83	84
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20⅛	19¾	19¾	19⅞
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	102	101	102	101
15	9	Andes Copper (n)	13¾	13⅛	13¾	13
5⅝	3	A P W Paper	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	40
7⅞	4⅝	Armour Ill	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
125	104	Armour Ill pf (6¶)	111	111	111	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	55¼	54⅛	55¼	55
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	16⅜
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
109¾	103	Asso Dry G 1pf (9g)	110	110	110	..
51⅛	36	Asso Oil (⅛b)	44½	44⅛	44½	44½
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	81	80⅛	80⅛	81
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105¾	105¾	105¾	106
44⅝	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	41⅞	41	41	41
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	30½	29½	30	30
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	31	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	73	71⅞	73	71⅞
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (⅜b)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	33
7⅝	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	5	5	5
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
74	29½	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	69	69	69	68
26⅛	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23⅞
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	37	36½	37	37
5⅝	2⅝	Bald Asd (h)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
49½	41½	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45½	45½	45½	45
73	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	68⅛	68	68⅛	68
25¼	13⅛	Barker Bros	24⅛	24	24	23½
123	82¼	Barker Bros pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	120½
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18¾
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19⅛	18⅛	19⅝	18⅜
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (5) ww	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	..
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	98⅜	96½	98⅜	96
89⅛	83	Belg Nat Rys ppf (3.24)	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	..
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	30⅜	30½	30⅜	30½
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23	22½	22½	23
63⅝	48	*Best @ Co (2½)	62⅜	62	62⅜	62⅜
76	45⅜	Beth Steel	72⅝	71	72	72⅛
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19	18¾	18¾	19
125¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	125	124½	124½	124¾
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	48½
20¼	14⅛	Blaw Knox (.60)	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
111	77¼	Blumenthal pf	113	111	113	111
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29½	28¾	28¾	28⅛
63½	41	Bohn Alum @ Br (3)	46	45½	45½	45½
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	43¼	43¼	43	43
32⅝	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27¼
83½	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	81	80½	81	81
3⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2½	2	2	..
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	15¼	14¾	15¼	14¾
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	60½	60	60¼	60
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	53½	53½	53½	54¾
58	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56⅝	56¼	56¼	56½
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104⅜	104½	104⅜	104
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	54⅝	54	54⅝	54¼
17⅝	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16
18⅛	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
115	107½	Bucyrus E cv pf (7)	112	112	112	110⅜
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	88	88	88	89¾
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
33¼	20¾	Bullard (½b)	33½	32¾	32¾	32½
50	11½	Bulova Watch	49½	49	49½	49
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	33	32⅝	32¾	32⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	16	16	16	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
25⅝	16½	Byers	24⅝	24	24	23⅝
84	54½	Byers pf	78½	78½	78½	78⅜
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	33	32¾	33	32⅝
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	41⅛	40½	40¾	40
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝
20¼	10⅝	Canada Dry	19⅝	19	19	19½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13⅛	12⅞	13	12⅞
54½	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	55	54	55	54
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
103½	91	Caro C&O st (5)	102½	102½	102½	103
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	8	8	8
186	92½	Case Thresh	165½	162	162	163¼
84¼	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	82¼	82¼	82¼	83
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26⅞	25¾	25⅞	26
32	19	Celotex Co	29	28⅞	28⅞	28
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	84½	84	84½	..
35¼	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	29
10⅝	6½	Century Ribbon	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
60½	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	59⅝	59	59⅝	58
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12¼
26¼	19	Champion P & F (1)	26¼	25½	26	26
105	101	Champion P pf (6)	104⅜	104	104	104
69½	11¼	Checker Cab Mfg	61⅛	60	60	60⅞
97⅛	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	97	95¼	97	95⅛
76⅝	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	76⅝	75⅞	76⅛	76¼
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11⅜	11	11¼	10⅝
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1⅞	1	1⅞
5⅝	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅝
12⅝	6¾	Chi & Nwest pf (h)	11	10¾	10¾	11
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Till	19¼	18¾	18¾	19⅛
60½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	59¼	59¼	59¼	59½
3	1½	Chi Ry I & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5½
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
30¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	19½	19¼	19½	19½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9⅜	9	9	9
47½	25	Chile Copper (1)	50	47	50	48
130⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	128½	126⅝	127	126½
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
86¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	85⅞	85	85⅛	85¼
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	10	9¾	10	9⅞
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	35	35	35	34¾
51	48	Cleve & Pitts svl (2)	51	51	51	..
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	67	66	66¾	65
129	124	Cluett Pbdy vf (7)	127	127	127	..
125¾	84	Coca Cola (2)	124½	124½	124½	125
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	17½
63¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	62½	61⅞	62½	61½
112½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111½	111½	111½	..
39⅞	28½	Colo F & Ir (n)	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	30	30	30	..
23⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	20⅛	19½	19⅝	19⅝
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	104	104	104	104½
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	99	99	99	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	38½	37⅞	37⅞	38⅝
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	121¼	121¼	121¼	123
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	69⅝	69	69	69
119¼	100¾	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	115½	115½	115½	115
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	81⅝	80½	80½	81¼
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solventsh (.60)	16¼	16	16¼	16
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
82	89¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	72⅝	72	72⅝	72
12⅝	7	Conde Nast Pub	12⅝	11½	12⅝	11
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35½	34⅞	35½	35⅛
25⅝	18	Congress Cigar (2e)	20½	18¾	19½	..
14	8	Consol Cigar	15¼	13⅝	15	13¼
85½	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	87	87	87	..
78	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	80	77	80	..
7⅛	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
20⅛	15¾	Consol Film I pf (1g)	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
47⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	47⅜	45⅝	46⅝	46½
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107¾	107⅛	107¾	107¼
8⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1⅜	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
26¼	15¾	Container n (1)	21¼	20⅝	21¼	21
26⅛	10⅞	Cont Baking A	28	25⅝	27⅝	25½
3	1⅝	Cont Baking B	3	2⅝	3	2⅞
106	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	106½	106	106½	105¼
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	73	72¼	72½	73
24⅝	17⅛	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40¼	39½	39¾	40
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1¶)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	33⅞
46	37	Cont Steel (2)	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	31
69½	55⅜	Corn Exchange (3)	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68
83½	63⅜	Corn Prod pf (3)	71⅞	71	71	71½
7⅝	4	Coty	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
37⅝	33	Cream of Wheat (2)	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
35⅝	15⅝	Crosley Radio (⅛b)	32⅝	31⅛	31⅞	32⅝
67⅞	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	66⅝	65	65⅝	65⅝
54¾	46¾	Crown Cork pf n ww (2¼)	54¾	54	54	54⅝
15⅞	7⅛	Crown Zeller vtc	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝

1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 23	Last Oct. 22
58¾	28	Crucible Steel	51	50½	51	50½
2⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
18⅛	8	Cuba Ry pf	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅜
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	105	105	105	105
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	..
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21
110¼	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛	110½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
*21⅝	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
71	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	70	70	70	..
		—D—				
18¼	7⅞	Davega St (.30¶)	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	17¼
99¾	52	Deere & Co	99½	97	97¾	99⅛
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30	30	30	..
26¼	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	24⅝	24	24⅝	23⅞
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	50¼	49⅛	50	49¾
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	20⅞	20	20⅛	20¼
11	4	Detroit & Mack	11⅛	9	11⅛	8
58¼	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	53½	52½	52½	52⅝
34⅛	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22⅝	22½	22½	22⅝
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	54⅞	52⅝	54⅝	52½
..	..	Douglas A	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
25¼	13	Dresser B	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23¼
1⅜	⅝	Duluth So Shore	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
169¼	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	169⅞	168½	169	168½
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	131	131	131	..
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114½	114½	114½	..
		—E—				
9⅞	5⅛	Eastern Roll Mill	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	175	175	175	175
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38⅛	38⅛	38½	38⅝
15⅛	5¾	Eitingon Schild	14	13½	13¾	13½
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	45⅛	44¼	44⅞	44¼
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	111⅞	111¾	111¾	112
17⅝	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
7⅜	5⅛	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
17¾	6⅝	Elec Pow & Lt	15½	15	15	15⅝
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	70½	69	69¾	99
85	32⅝	Elec Pow & L pf	79	78¼	78½	78
55¼	42⅝	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	46¼	45¾	46¼	46⅝
69	53½	Endicott Johnson (3)	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	..
116	110	Endicott John pf (5)	114	112	112	..
15⅝	7½	Engineers Pub S	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
8½	5¼	Equitable Off Blg (.20b)	8⅛	8	8	8
18¼	11	Erie RR	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	16
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	30¼	29⅞	30¼	30½
29	11¾	Erie RR 2vf	24¼	24	24¼	24½
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
40⅝	23½	Evans Products (1)	31¾	31⅛	31¼	31⅛
8¼	4⅝	Exchange Buffet	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
		—F—				
70⅜	34⅝	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	64½	64½	64½	64½
55⅞	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	53⅝	52½	53	53¼
27⅞	18⅝	Fed Lt & Trac	25½	25	25⅝	25
12⅛	7⅜	Fed Mot Tr (.40)	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¼
5⅝	3	Fed Screw W	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
6	2⅛	Fed Water Serv	5	5	5	4⅞
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.60g)	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	52¾
33⅛	24⅝	Firestone T&R (.90b)	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30⅝
105½	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	105	104⅝	105	104½
52¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	51½	50¾	51½	51
32⅝	25⅛	*Florsheim Shoe A (1¶)	31	31	31	..
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	37¾	36⅞	37⅛	36⅝
111½	106	Food Mach pf (4½)	109⅝	109⅛	109½	110
38⅝	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	34⅛
127	95¾	Foster-Wheeler pf	112½	112½	112½	112
43½	30⅛	Fourth Nat Inv (1.45b)	41⅛	41	41	41⅛
35⅝	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	26¾	26¼	26¼	26⅛
75	47⅝	Fuller pr pf	66	66	66	..
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	39	38¾	39	39½
		—G—				
7⅝	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
13½	8½	Gen Am Inv	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅞
104½	97	Gen Am In pf (6)	102½	102½	102½	..
63⅜	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	62⅜
34⅝	21	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25¼
15¼	10⅜	Gen Baking (.60)	16⅜	15	16⅛	14⅜
150½	141	Gen Baking pf (8)	152	148⅞	152	..
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	8⅛	8	8	8
21⅞	5⅜	Gen Cable	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	19⅞
50¼	17	Gen Cable A	46	45½	46	44⅜
121	70½	Gen Cable pf	120	120	120	120½
59½	52	Gen Cigar (¶)	52¾	52½	52¾	52
49½	34¾	Gen Electric (1)	48⅛	48	48⅜	48
43½	33⅜	*Gen Foods (1.80)	40½	40¼	40½	40⅜
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
71	14	Gen G & cv pf	65	65	65	..
71½	14	Gen G & E 7% A	71½	71½	71½	..
70½	58	Gen Mills (3)	62⅝	62¼	62¼	62½
123	116	Gen Mills pf (6)	117	117	117	117
74½	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	73⅝	73	73⅛	73⅛
122¾	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	120⅛	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
10⅞	5⅜	Gen Out Ad	9⅛	9	9	9¼
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	44⅛	44	44	45⅛
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
43	26½	Gen Realty pf	38	37½	37½	38
37½	30⅛	Gen Time Ins (1)	36⅝	36	36⅝	36
54¾	33¼	Gen Refractories (1½b)	54⅛	52¼	54¼	52
62½	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	57⅞	57	57	57
28¾	17	Gen Theatre Eq	27	27	27	26⅞
18⅝	13⅝	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15⅛
90	70	Gillette S R pf (5)	78½	78⅛	78⅛	78
20⅝	6¾	Gimbel Bros	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
89	84	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	85	84	85	84
55	52¼	Glidden pf (2¼)	44	43½	43½	43⅝
114½	104¾	Glidden ppf (4½)	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54
7½	3⅞	Gobel Adolf	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
10¼	6¾	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
21⅝	12⅝	Gold Dust vtc (.60)	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	14
25¾	13⅝	Goodrich	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	24⅞
79¼	74	Goodrich pf n (5)	78⅝	77¾	78⅛	78
31⅞	21⅝	Goodyear	26⅛	26¼	26¼	26⅛
106	87	Goodyear 1 pf (4)	105	104	104	105
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10
4½	2	Graham-Paige	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
11¼	3⅛	Granby 2b st pd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Grand Union	4¼	4	4	4
23⅛	16	Grand Un pf (⅞¶)	20⅛	20	20	20
35½	24½	Granite City Stl (1)	32	31⅜	31⅜	31½
47⅛	28⅞	Grant W T (1.40)	47	47	47	46⅜
46⅝	32¼	Great Nor pf	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	44⅝
22⅝	16	Great Nor Ore (1) ctfs	21⅜	21	21	21
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	36	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
65	50½	Green Bay & W (5)	65	65	65	..
34⅞	22	Green, H L (1¶)	34⅝	34	34½	33⅜
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp (3.20)	64	63⅛	63½	63⅝
3½	1⅝	Guantanamo Sug	2	2	2	2
19¾	9¼	Gulf Mobile & N	14	13¾	13¾	14
129½	105	Gulf Sta Stl 1 pf (2¶)	128½	128¼	128¼	128¼
		—H—				
11⅞	6	Hall Printing	11⅛	11	11	10⅞
22⅝	14	Hamilton Watch	21½	21	21½	21
119	109	Hamilton W pf (8⅛¶)	119	119	119	..
49⅜	30⅛	Harbison Walker (2)	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48½
17	12	Hat Corp of Am	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛
115	104⅛	HatCorp pf (6½)	105½	105⅛	105½	105⅝
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
133	102	Hazel Atlas (5¶)	103	102⅝	103	103
41	25½	Hercules Motors (1)	39	37	38	37
135	126	Hercules P pf (7)	130	129	130	..
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furn	40¼	39⅞	40	39⅞
32⅝	9	Hollander (1½¶)	29½	28⅞	29½	28¾
37¾	19⅛	Holly Sugar (2¶)	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	33⅞
44¼	39⅞	Houdaille Her A (2½)	42	42	42	42¼
33	22¼	Houdaille Her B (1½¶)	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	28½
76⅛	65¼	House Fin pf (3½¶)	75¼	75¼	75¼	75⅛
70⅞	54⅝	Household Fin A (3¶)	67⅞	67⅜	67⅝	69
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	10⅛	9⅜	10	9⅜
57⅞	48⅜	Howe Sound (3¶)	53	52⅛	53	52¾
5⅜	3⅛	Hudson & Man	4	4	4	4⅛
21⅜	13½	Hudson Motor	20⅝	20¼	20½	20¼
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
		—I—				
29½	18⅝	Ill Central	27¾	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜
54¾	30	Ill Central pf	50	49⅝	49⅝	50
13⅝	4⅛	Indian Refining	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12
38⅞	25⅝	Indus Rayon (1.68)	38⅝	38	38	38⅛
147	106	Ingersoll-Rand (2¶)	128	128	128	126½
117	88⅛	Inland Steel (3)	115	114	115	114
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
18⅞	11½	Interboro RT (h)	13	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Interlake Iron	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
41	22¾	Int Agr ppf	32½	31⅞	32⅛	32⅜
185¼	160	Int Business M (6¶)	166	166	166	164
92	56⅝	Int Harvester (2½)	91	90¾	90⅞	90
160	148½	Int Harvester pf (7)	152¼	152	152½	152¼
5½	2⅜	Int Hydroelec	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
63	43¼	Int Nickel (1 40)	62	61⅜	61⅞	62
15	3⅜	Int Pap&Pow A	15	14	14⅜	13⅝
6⅞	2¼	Int Pa&Pow B	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝
3⅞	1⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	3⅜	3	3⅛	2⅞
68	20½	Int Pap&P pf	68¾	65⅛	67	64½
44	37	Int Print Ink (2)	39¼	39	39	39
11½	3⅝	Int Rys Cen Am	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
10⅝	3	Int Rys C A ct	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
60⅝	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	60½	60	60	60
29¾	23	Int Salt (1½)	30	29½	30	..
53½	47	Int Shoe (2¶)	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
31⅝	15	Int Silver	28½	28½	28½	..
84½	50	Int Silver pf	78	78	78	78
19¾	11⅛	Int Tel & Tel	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12¾
29½	10⅝	Interstate Dept S (.50b)	28	26¾	27½	27½
107	82	Int'sta DS pf (7)	105	105	105	..
22¾	15	Intertype Corp (1)	20	19⅝	19⅝	20
30½	24⅜	Island Crk Coal (2)	27¾	27	27	27¾
		—J—				
129	88	Johns Manville (2¶)	123½	122⅛	123½	122
119⅞	75⅛	Jones & L'lin pf	116	115	116	114½
		—K—				
26	13	Kan C South	20⅝	20	20	20⅞
33¼	24½	Kayser J & Co (1¾b)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26
28⅝	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	23⅝	23	23	23½
24⅞	78	elsey Hayes W B	20½	20	20	20½
25⅝	14¾	elvinator Corp (½¶)	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	23¼
57½	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	57	56½	56⅝	56½
24⅝	17¾	Keystone Stl & W (2)	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝
50⅞	30	Kinney pf	49¾	48½	48¾	47
8⅞	4⅝	Kresge Dept S	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
110	74⅞	Kresge D S pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..
28⅝	20½	Kresge (1¶)	27¾	27½	27½	27⅝
28	19⅝	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝
		—L—				
33⅞	20½	Laclede Gas StL	30½	28½	30⅛	28¼
50¼	32	Laclede Gas pf	46	46	46	46
26¾	15⅞	Lambert Co (2)	19⅝	18½	19¼	18⅜
13⅝	7⅛	Lane Bryant	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
17⅞	12	Lee Rubber (⅛)	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	17
40⅝	15⅛	Lehigh Port Cem (1¶)	39	38¼	38¼	38⅛
160	94½	Lehigh P Cem pf (4)	155	154	154	152
4	2	Lehigh Val Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
19	9⅝	Lehigh V Coal pf	16⅝	16½	16¾	16⅝
22	8½	Lehigh Val R R	20⅞	20⅝	20½	21
112⅞	89	Lehman Corp (3¶)	112⅛	111½	111½	112¼
14¼	12	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	20¾	19¼	20⅝	19¼
62	37½	Lerner Str (2¶)	61	60	61	60
71	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (2¼b)	69⅝	69	69⅝	69¼
11⅛	7	Libby McN & L	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
116½	97⅞	Liggett & M B (4¶)	105½	104½	104½	105
47¼	25⅞	Lima Loco Wks	45	44⅝	45	45¼
50⅞	38	Link-Belt (1.20¶)	49¼	49	49¾	49
44¼	32½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	42½	41½	41¾	41½
59⅝	35⅛	Lone Star Com (2)	58¾	57⅛	57¾	57⅛
62⅞	43	Loew's Inc (2¶)	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56
3⅝	2	Loft Inc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8⅝	3⅝	Long Bell Lum A	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
113	107	Loose-Wiles pf (5)	109¼	109	109	..
26½	21⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23⅝
51½	13	Louisiana OR pf (h)	40⅝	38	38⅛	38½
30¾	29	Louisville G&E A (1⅛)	29	29	29	29⅛
102⅝	87½	Louisville & N (4½b)	100⅛	100	100	100
35	22¼	Ludlum Steel I	30	29¼	29¼	29⅛
		—M—				
48⅞	27⅝	Mack Trucks (1)	48⅛	47	48	47
56⅝	40⅝	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	55⅝	54½	54½	54½
14⅝	8⅝	Madison Sq Gar (.60¶)	13½	13	13½	12⅝
13⅝	7	Mandel Bros	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13
23¼	14⅝	Man Elv mg (h)	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
6⅞	3⅜	Maracaibo Oil	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
13⅝	8⅛	Marine Mid (.40)	11⅝	11	11	11

1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 23	Last Oct. 22
3⅛	1⅝	Market St Ry	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜
12	6½	Market St Ry pf	12⅝	12	12⅝	11⅞
32	18⅝	Market St Ry ppf	35	31½	35	32
4⅛	2¾	Market St Ry 2pf	3⅞	3	3⅞	..
50⅝	41	Marlin-Rockwell (2¶)	45½	45¼	45¼	45⅛
19½	11⅛	Marshall Field	19⅛	18⅞	19¼	19
37½	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	35¼	34½	34⅞	34⅜
64½	43⅛	May Dept Stores (2)	62	62	62	62
21½	13⅛	Maytag	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16½
36	39	McCall Corp (3)	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35½
19	12¾	McCrory Sto	18⅛	18	18	18¼
49⅝	38⅛	McIntyre Porcu (2)	41¼	39½	41	39½
118½	85	McKeesport Tin (4¶)	98	97	97	98
11⅜	8⅞	McKesson & R	11	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
46	37¾	McKesson & R pf (3)	44⅞	44¾	44¾	44½
16⅛	11½	McLellan Sto n (.30b)	15⅛	15¼	15½	15¼
19	12¾	Mead Corp	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
91	55¼	Melville Shoe (5)	89⅝	88½	89⅛	88½
11⅜	6⅛	Mengel Co	10⅝	10	10¼	10⅛
95½	50	Mengel Co pf	94½	94	94½	94½
64¼	40⅝	Mesta Mach (3¼b)	59⅞	59½	59½	60
12¼	5¾	Miami Cop	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
28⅞	17¼	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15b)	29⅝	28¾	28⅞	27⅞
48⅝	21⅝	Midland Steel (2b)	43½	42	43½	42⅝
131	110	Midland Stl pf (8)	121	121	121	121
109	88	Mil El Ry&Lt pf (6)	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
98	65	Min Honeywell (1½¶)	99¼	96⅞	99¼	96
12⅝	6½	Min Moline	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
76½	57¼	Min Moline pf	71	71	71	72
2⅜	1⅜	Min SP & SSM	1½	1½	1½	..
26¼	16⅜	Mission Corp	2¼	22½	22⅝	22½
9⅝	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8
33⅝	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
4	2⅛	Mo Pacific (h)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
7⅜	3⅞	Mo Pacific pf (h)	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅝
103	79	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	94½	94½	94½	95½
57¾	35¾	Montgom Ward (.80)	57	56⅝	56⅝	56¼
1⅞	¾	Mother Lode	1	1	1	1
43½	28⅜	Motor Products (2¶)	41⅛	40¾	40¾	41
24	15⅛	Motor Wheel (1)	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
29⅝	11¼	Mullins Mfg B	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝
96½	70	Mullins pf (7)	93½	93¼	93¼	93½
32⅜	21	Munsingwear (¼b)	30½	30½	30½	..
22⅜	14	Murray Body	20¾	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛
79½	44	Murphy G C (1.60)	71	70	70	..
		—N—				
21⅞	15	Nash Motors (1)	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝
47½	20½	Nash Chat StL	46½	45	45	46½
18⅜	12½	Nat Acme (¼b)	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16¾
38⅜	28⅜	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
30	21½	Nat Cash Reg (½)	28¼	27½	27⅞	28⅛
28¼	21½	Nat Dairy Prod (1.20)	26	25⅝	26	25¼
112¾	107¾	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	109	1 09	109	109
18⅛	10	Nat Dept Stores	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
33⅝	25⅝	Nat Dist Pr (2)	28⅞	28⅛	28¾	28⅝
37⅞	28	Nat Enam & St (2)	28½	28½	28½	29¾
31⅜	26⅝	Nat Lead (½¶)	28⅛	27⅞	28	27½
168	158	Nat Lead pf A (7)	163	163	163	..
14⅞	9⅝	*Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	12¼	11⅞	12	12¼
1½	½	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	½	½	½	..
75½	57¼	Nat Steel (1½)	73¼	73½	73½	73¼
70⅝	19⅝	Nat Supply	68⅝	67¾	68⅝	68¾
126½	74⅛	Nat Supply pf	120⅝	120½	120½	120
11⅞	7⅝	Nat Tea (.60)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
13¾	10¼	Natomas Co (.80¶)	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
53⅝	32	Neisner Bros (2)	52½	50	50	..
60	41	Newberry Co (2.40)	60	59¾	59¾	59½
43	10¼	N O T & M (h)	29½	29½	29½	..
16⅛	9	Newport Indus	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	16
69¾	32½	NY Air Brake (1b)	68	67½	67½	67⅛
49⅝	27¾	NY Central	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜
53⅛	17⅜	NY Chi & StL	44⅜	44¾	44⅜	46
95	36½	NY C & StL pf	86½	86½	86½	88¼
17¼	10¼	NY Dock pf	14	13¼	14	13¼
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
5⅜	3	NY NH & H (h)	4	4	4	4
14½	7⅜	NY NH & H pf (h)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
7½	4	NY Ont & W	5½	5½	5½	5⅛
5⅝	2½	NY Rys pf (h)	4⅛	3⅞	4½	3⅞
15⅝	9½	NY Shipbldg	12¼	12	12¼	12⅛
99	57	NY Shipbldg pf	79	79	79	81
100¼	83	NY Steam jf (6)	100	99⅞	100	100
109¼	93½	NY Steam A (7)	104	104	104	..
302	210	Norfolk & West (8¶)	300	298	299	207
35½	23⅛	North American (1)	34	33¼	33¼	33⅝
59	52¾	North Amer pf (3)	56½	56½	56½	56¼
10¾	6⅝	No Am Aviation	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
36⅜	23⅞	Northern Pacific	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	31
4½	2	Norwalk Tire	3	2¾	3	2¾
		—O—				
17½	12½	Ohio Oil (½)	14	13¾	13⅞	14
54⅝	24⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	49	48½	49	48½
25½	17	Omnibus vtc	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½
14⅜	8	Oppenheim Col	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼
32⅜	24¼	Otis Elevator (.60)	32½	31⅞	31⅞	32
20¾	12½	Otis Steel	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (6b)	152½	152	152½	152
		—P—				
12½	3½	Pacific Coast	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9½
28½	8¼	Pacific Coast 1pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
22½	4¼	Pacific Coast 2pf	15½	15¼	15½	14¾
18⅛	13	Pac Amer F (1)	18⅝	18	18	18⅛
41	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	37⅞	36⅞	37⅝	3¾
28½	14¾	Pacific Mills	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
146	118	Pacific Tel&Tel (5b)	145	143	144	145
18¼	11¾	Pac W Oil Corp (¼e)	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Packard Motor (¼b)	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	12½
4¼	1⅜	Panhandle P & R	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
74½	18½	Panhandle pf	57¼	57	57	57¼
16	7⅛	Param Pic	15⅛	14⅞	15	15
113¾	59	Param Pic 1pf	111⅜	109½	110¾	109½
15⅛	8⅛	Param Pic 2pf	14⅛	13⅞	14	14
30¾	23	Parker Rust (1½)	31¾	30	31⅛	29⅞
50⅝	40¾	ParkeDavis (1¾b)	45⅝	45	45	45
29	17½	Park & Tilford	28⅝	28	28⅛	27⅞
5¼	2¾	Park Utah	3	3	3	3
10	4⅛	Pamalee Trans	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
11⅞	6⅝	Pathe Film	8⅛	8	8	8
17¼	10⅛	Patino Mines	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13¼
3	1⅛	Peerless Motor	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅛
3/16	1/16	Peerless Motir rts	¼	1/16	¼	⅛
73	60	Penick &Ford (3)	62½	62	62	..
10¼	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	7
56⅝	28⅝	Penn Dixie C pf A	55⅛	53¼	55	52¾
27⅝	17	Penn Glass ct	21	21	21	21
95	69	Penney, J C (2½b)	94⅝	94¼	94¼	94¼
45	28¼	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	43⅝	42⅞	43⅜	43⅝
50½	30	Peoples DrugSt (1¶)	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	..
57½	38	Peoples Gas Lt & C	57¾	56⅛	57¾	55¾
46½	25⅛	Pere Marquette	42	42	42	41¼
89	56	Pere Marq pf	86½	86½	86½	86½
26⅛	16	Pet Milk (1)	26	26	26	26
18	12⅝	Petroleum (⅛b)	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅜
19¼	10⅛	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	11	11	11	11
46⅛	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (¾b)	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	45½
54⅝	45⅛	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	52	52	52	52
16⅞	8⅛	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
3⅝	1½	Phila & Reading	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
101¾	66	Philip Morris (3)	84	83	83	84
49⅝	38⅛	Phillips Pet (1¶)	46	45½	45¾	45⅜
84	10	Phoenix pf (3½)	73½	73½	73½	..
2½	1½	Pierce Pet	2⅛	2	2⅛	2¼
37⅛	29¼	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	29¾	29⅝	29¾	29¾
12¼	7⅛	Pitts Coal	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
13	7½	Pitts Screw & Bolt (⅛b)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
93	49	Pitts Steel pf	94¼	86⅛	86⅛	92
9⅛	3	Pitts United	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
111½	58⅛	Pitts United pf	107½	707	107½	107⅛
41¼	21	Pitts & W Va	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	37¾
17½	11⅞	Plymouth Oil (1)	17¼	17	17	17
26⅞	20	Pond Cr P (2)	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
23⅞	12	Poor & Co B	23	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝
9¾	4⅛	Porto Rican A	7¾	7	7½	..
3⅞	1¼	Porto Rican B	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
12¼	6¾	Postal Tel pf (h)	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	10⅞
5⅞	2¼	Pressed Stl (h) N	19⅞	17⅛ ½	19½	14⅜
53	18	Pr Stl C pf (h)	60½	57⅛	60	57⅜
51⅝	40¼	Procter & Gam (1½¶)	52½	51	52½	49½
49¼	39	Public Service (2.40)	47	46	47	46¼
130	113⅛	Pub Serv pf (6)	122	122	122	120
65⅝	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	61¾	61	61½	61½
24⅞	16	Pure Oil	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅛
17½	16⅛	Quaker S (.80)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16¼
19	9⅝	Purity Bakeries (.40)	18⅞	18⅛	18½	18
		—R—				
14¼	9¾	Radio Corp Amer	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11
80	68⅛	Radio pf (3½)	74½	74	74½	74
9¼	5	Radio-K-O (h)	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
20	11	RR Securities	19⅛	19	19¼	19
38¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	33½	33½	33⅛	..
50¾	35½	Reading (2)	49⅜	49	49	49½
16¾	9⅞	Real Silk Hosiery	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	12½
88	65⅛	Real Silk H pf	77½	73	77⅛	73
3¾	1⅜	Reis & Co	3	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞
22⅝	12⅝	Reis & Co pf	22	21	21	21
22¼	12⅛	Reliable Str	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21
23¾	17½	Remington Rand (.60¶)	22	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
99⅜	77	Rem Rand 6% pf (6)	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
8¼	4⅛	Reo Motors	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
26⅝	16⅛	Republic I & S	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛
121	77	Repub I&S pf	116¾	115¾	116¾	116
24¼	10	Revere Cop&Br	23	22⅛	22⅛	23
38	22½	Reynolds Metal (1)	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	26
34⅞	25	Reynolds Spring (1)	30¼	30	30	30½
58⅝	60	Reynolds T B (3)	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	57¾
117⅞	74¾	Ruberoid Corp (1)	85	84½	85	84
		—S—				
39⅝	37	Safeway Stores (2)	40	37½	40⅛	37
114½	110⅛	Safeway S pf (7)	111	111	111	..
31⅝	22	St Joseph Lead (.80)	31⅞	31⅛	31¾	31
3⅝	1½	StL & SF (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
6⅝	2⅝	StL & SF pf (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
36	18	StL S'western pf (h)	36¼	36	36¼	..
16⅝	11	Savage Arms	15⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝
52⅝	37¾	Schenley Dis Co (3)	50	49⅝	49⅞	49¾
4¼	1⅜	Schulte Ret St (h)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
20½	7⅝	Schulte Ret pf (h)	18	18	18	17⅞
76	53½	Scott Paper (2)	65	63½	64	62¾

1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 23	Last Oct. 22
1⅜	⅞	Seabd Air L (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
43⅝	30⅝	Seaboard Oil (1)	33⅝	33½	33½	33
7	3½	Seagrave	5¾	5⅝	5¾	6¼
95⅝	59⅝	Sears Roebuck (2)	93	92	93	92⅞
29⅛	15⅝	Servel Inc (.60)	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	28⅛
8⅝	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	7	7	7	6⅞
18⅝	11⅛	Shattuck, F G (½)	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝
41	30⅝	Sheaffer Pen (2)	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	..
26⅛	14⅝	Shell Union Oil	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	26⅝
125¼	110⅛	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	124⅛	124	124½	124½
14⅝	8⅜	Silver K Coal (.60)	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜
48⅞	19⅝	Simmons (½b)	47⅝	46⅛	47⅝	46⅜
6⅝	3½	Simms Petroleum	4	3⅞	4	4
35	19⅝	Skelly Oil	35½	34⅞	35	33½
132	112	Skelly Oil pf (7½g)	120	120	120	..
78	54	Sloss Sheffield	75	75	75	78
105	65⅛	Sloss Shef pf (5¼b)	102¼	102	102¼	102½
72	40¼	Smith, A O	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½
28⅛	21	Snider Packing	22	21⅝	21⅝	22⅛
114	110	Solvay Am pf ww (5½)	112	112	112	..
17	12⅛	Socony Vacuum (½)	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
7⅛	3⅞	Sou Am G & P (20b)	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛
35⅛	26	So P Rico Sugar (2¶)	29½	29⅛	29½	29½
160	150	So P R Sug pf (8)	154	154	154	..
32⅛	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	32	31⅝	32	31⅝
47⅞	23⅛	Southern Pacific	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝	45
25⅜	12⅜	Southern Ry	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝
48½	19	Southern Ry pf	45⅝	44¾	45	45¼
82	63¼	Spalding pf	79½	78⅛	78⅛	..
9⅜	5⅜	Sparks Withing	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7½
24⅛	15⅞	Sperry vtc (1b)	21¼	20⅞	21¼	20⅝
31⅝	13⅝	Spicer Mfg (1b)	31	30⅜	31	30½
53¾	44	Spicer pf (3)	51	51	51	51¼
91¼	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	91¾	87¾	90	87½
39½	21¾	Square D & B (⅜b)	37⅛	37	37⅛	37½
18	14⅜	Stand Brands (.80)	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅜
13¾	9½	Stand Coml Tob	11½	10⅝	11⅛	10⅞
9⅞	5⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7½
24⅜	9½	Stand G&E A 4% pf2 (h)	23¼	22½	22⅝	22¾
56½	24¾	St G&E 6% pf (h)	52	52	52	51½
64	26⅜	St G&E 7% pf (h)	61½	60⅞	61	60⅞
47⅝	35	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	39⅜	38¾	39	38¾
40⅛	32⅜	Stand Oil Ind (1¶)	39¾	39½	39¾	39¼
70	51⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	68⅛	67⅜	67⅞	67⅝
40¾	24¾	Starrett Co (1.40)	36	36	36	36
4⅛	2⅝	Sterling Secur	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
12¾	8⅛	Sterling pf	13¼	12¾	13	12⅝
53½	48	Sterling 1pf (12g)	50	49⅞	49⅞	..
24⅛	16⅛	Stewart Warner ½¶)	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	20¾
21¾	14⅝	Stone & Webster	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
15⅞	9⅛	Studebaker	15	14⅝	15	14⅞
91	72	Sun Oil (1¶)	81	81	81	82¼
124	118	Sun Oil pf (6)	122½	122½	122½	..
40½	27	Superheater (.80)	38	38	38	38
6¾	3	Superior Oil	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4
25⅞	9⅝	Superior Steel	25½	23⅞	25¼	23
37⅞	23	Sutherland Pap (1.60¶)	37½	3	37	37½
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	23
35⅞	28¼	Swift Intl (2)	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	32¼
23¾	5⅞	Symington A (h)	21¾	21½	21¾	21½
		—T—				
9⅝	6⅜	Telautograph (.60)	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	..
10¼	5⅝	Tennessee Corp	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
45	28⅞	Texas Corp (1¶)	45⅜	44	44⅞	43½
38⅛	33	Texaxs Gulf Sul (2)	37⅝	36⅜	37⅛	37
49	28	Texas & Pacific	45	43½	43½	43½
15¼	7½	Texa & Pac Coal (¼b)	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
14⅜	9¼	Texas & P Land	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
45⅜	33⅞	Thatcher Mfg (1)	45⅜	44⅞	45	45¼
14¼	8¾	The Fair	10½	10⅛	10½	10¼
12⅝	8½	Thermoid Co	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
9⅛	3¼	Third Ave Ry	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
34	23¾	Third Nat Inv (1.15b)	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	..
32⅜	24⅝	Thompson Prod (.60b)	30½	30⅛	30½	30⅛
8½	4⅞	Thompson Star	5¾	5½	5½	5½
39⅜	26	Thompson St pf	30½	30½	30½	..
19¾	14¾	Tide Water Asso (.60)	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	19¼
24⅛	12⅛	Timken-Detroit (1¶)	22⅞	22⅝	22½	22½
72⅛	56	Timken Roller (2¶)	67⅝	67¼	67¼	67
15⅛	11	Transamerica (.40b)	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14¾
27⅝	14⅞	Tran & W Air	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
17½	10⅞	Transue & Wil (.60¶)	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
12	7⅛	Tri Continental (¼b)	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
110	93	Tri Cont pf (6)	109¾	109½	109½	110
10⅞	7⅛	Truscon Steel	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
33⅞	22½	Twen C Fox2Film (1b)	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	32
41⅛	31⅜	Twen C Fox F pf (1½)	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	39⅜
16½	8⅞	Twin City R T	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
98⅝	65¼	Twin City R T pf	93	93	93	93
		—U—				
8⅝	2⅞	Ulen Co	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
99	74⅝	Underwd El Fish (3)	82¼	82	82¼	82½
52⅝	38½	Union Bag & P (2h)	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
101⅜	71⅝	Union Carbide (2.80)	100	98⅞	99½	98⅝
28½	20⅝	Union Oil Calif (1)	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	23
149⅜	108½	Union Pacific (6)	142	142	142	141
100	90⅛	Union Pacific pf (4)	98½	98½	98½	98⅝
31⅝	22⅝	Union Tank Car (1.20)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¾
32⅝	20⅝	United Aircraft	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24⅜
21	13	United Airlines vtc	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
1⅛	1	United Airlines rts	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
32	16½	United Am Bosch	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	..
28½	24¼	United Biscuit (1.60)	28½	28⅛	28½	28⅛
94⅛	68	United Carbon (3)	94½	94	94	94
33¾	22⅝	Unit Carr Fast (2)	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
9¼	5⅜	United Corp	7⅜	7½	7⅝	7½
48⅞	40¼	United Corp pf (3)	46⅛	45⅜	45⅞	45⅞
16⅛	10⅛	United Drug (⅛b)	15⅛	14⅞	15¼	14⅞
85⅛	66½	United Fruit (3)	81⅛	80	80½	81
50⅛	32⅛	United Eng & F (2)	47⅛	47¼	47¼	48⅜
19½	14⅜	United Gas Im (1)	16	15¾	16	15¾
113¼	109	United Gas Im pf (5)	111¼	111¼	111¼	111⅜
12⅞	6⅛	United Pp Bd (h)	13	12	13	11⅞
5	2	US Distributing	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
20⅜	10	US Distrib pf	19⅝	19	19⅝	19⅝
39⅜	24¼	US Freight (1)	30⅛	30	30⅛	30
20	13	US & For Sec	18	18	18	18
110⅛	80⅛	US Gypsum (2)	104¼	103	104¼	103
18¼	8⅞	US Hoffman M	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17¼
57	49	US Hoffman pf (2¾)	[illegible]	54⅞	54⅞	..
59	31¼	US Indus Alco (2)	38¼	38	38¼	38½
9⅞	4½	US Leather vtc	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
18⅜	10⅝	US Leather A vtc	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11½
58	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (½b)	56¼	54⅝	55½	54⅝
13	7⅝	US Realty	10½	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
83⅞	16⅝	US Rubber	36⅛	35¼	35¾	35¾
97	47	US Rubber 1pf	90¾	89	90	89½
96½	72¼	US Smelt R&M (10b)	85½	84	84¾	84
79⅝	46⅞	US Steel	77⅛	75⅞	76⅞	76⅝
146	115⅛	US Steel pf (4)	146⅝	145¼	146⅝	144¾
7⅝	5	United Stores A	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
86	57⅝	Univ Leaf Tob (2)	84¾	84	84	84¾
115	50	Univ Pictures pf	102	102	102	102
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
		—V—				
2⅜	1	Vadsco Sales	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	30	Vadsco Sales pf	42¼	42	42	..
27¼	16¼	Vanadium	23⅛	22¾	22¾	23¼
48½	28¾	Van Raalte (1½b)	47⅝	47	47	47¼
48¼	40	Vick Chem (2*)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44⅞
8⅜	4⅛	Va-Caro Chem	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
46⅜	28¾	Va-C Chem 6%	43	41¾	42	41¼
9¼	4	Va Iron C & C	9¼	2	8	9¼
36¼	14	Va I C & C pf	36¼	36	36	36¼
86	70	Vulcan Detin (4b)	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	..
		—W—				
10⅝	5	Wabash pf A (h)	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
18	9⅛	Waldorf System	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅝
37⅛	30	Walgreen (2)	36	36	36	36
43⅞	26⅛	Walker, Hiram (2)	43½	43¼	43¼	43
19	17¾	Walker Hiram, pf (1)	19	18¾	18⅞	..
10	5½	Walworth	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
50	10⅞	Ward Baking A	54½	54¼	54¼	46½
7⅛	2⅛	Ward Baking B	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝
14⅝	9¼	Warner Bros A	13¾	13½	13⅝	13½
10¼	4⅝	Warren Bros	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
29⅞	19⅛	Waukesha Motor (1)	30½	28⅝	30⅛	28⅝
11¼	6⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	8½	7⅞	8¼	7½
46½	33⅝	Wesson Oil (½¶)	40¼	40	40¼	39¾
107	91¾	W Penn El A (7)	103	103	103	103
102	87	W Penn El pf (6)	99	98	99	97½
110	96	W Penn El pf (7)	108	07	108	107¼
12⅛	8⅛	Westn Maryland	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
4	2	Westn Pacific	2	2	2	..
9⅞	5⅛	Westn Pac pf	6⅝	5¾	5¾	6⅛
95	72½	Westn Union (2b)	94¼	92⅛	92¾	92⅝
48⅛	34⅞	Westing Air Br (1)	44	43⅛	43½	44
153⅛	94⅛	Westing Elec (3)	149¼	148⅛	148⅞	149
160	123⅛	Westing El pf (3½)	154	154	154	..
39	35⅛	Weston E I A (2)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
32	19⅞	Westvaco Chlor (.40)	24½	24⅛	24⅛	24¾
35¼	32⅝	Westvaco Chlor pf (1½)	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
37⅛	21⅛	Wheeling Steel	31⅛	30	31½	30
106	99	*Wheel & L E pf (5½)	120	120	120	..
28⅛	18⅛	White Motor	24½	23⅞	24	23⅞
17⅛	13¾	White Rock (1.40)	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
33¼	16	White Sew M pf	29⅝	28½	29⅝	29⅛
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
11	6⅝	Wilson & Co (½)	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8¼
87	70	Wilson & Co pf (6)	78½	78½	78½	79
63¼	44⅜	Woolworth (2.40)	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	61⅛
35½	23⅛	Worthington Pump	36¼	34⅝	35	34½
82⅝	56	Wor Pump A pf	85¼	80¾	83⅛	80¾
77¼	47	Wor Pump B pf	80¾	76¾	79	75½
140¾	62⅝	Wright Aero	127½	125⅛	125⅛	126⅛
79	63	Wrigley (3¶)	71	70¾	71	69½
		—Y-Z—				
22¾	8¾	Yellow Truck	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
155½	83½	Yellow Truck pf	149	149	149	150
55	42¼	Young Sp & W (¶3)	49	49	49	49½
87¾	41¾	Youngstown	84½	83½	84⅜	83¾
40⅞	11⅛	Zenith Radio	41⅜	40	40	40¾
9⅝	5¾	Zonite Prod	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. ‡Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

Bondholders Plan To Take Colombian Default to Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Bondholders Committees for Republic of Colombia have decided to proceed with legal action in the Colombian courts with respect to the bonds of the Department of Antioquia as an initial step in the collection of the unpaid interest coupons that have matured on several defaulted dollar bonds of the departments, municipalities and mortgage banks of the Republic of Colombia, it has just been announced.

This is one of the first steps, according to belief, to be taken by any bondholder or group toward enforcing in courts the payment of matured coupons on any of the defaulted Latin-American loans.

This move by the Colombian committees is based on the opinion of a Colombian lawyer that proceedings may be instituted in the Colombian courts for the collection of these unpaid coupons when properly supported by copies of the loan agreement. It was pointed out that the proceeds of the coupons may be collected in Colombian pesos, to be held by a depositary in that republic for account of the bondholders and subsequently converted into dollars and remitted to this country when permission can be obtained from the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Dollar bonds of the Department of Antioquia are outstanding in the amount of $28,581,100 and were issued in several series. Matured unpaid coupons of Series A, B, C and D amounted to $280 on each $1000 bond, and those in the first, second and third series to $315 on each $1000 bond.

A feature in the action of the committees is the fact that the proceedings will be carried forward with the co-operation of the fiscal agents for these loans, namely, the City Bank Farmers Trust Company for the 7s of 1945 and the Bank of the Manhattan Company for the 7s of 1957.

Freight Loadings About 13 Per Cent Above 1935 Period

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ended last Saturday totaled 826,155 cars.

This was an increase of 5960 cars, or 0.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 93,851, or 12.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 185,428, or 28.9 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Week	Gain Over Last Week	Gain Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	342,922	9,076	46,688
Less-than-carlot merchandise	168,999	†3,769	2,716
Coal	157,144	1,430	18,850
Grain and grain products	32,582	2,524	†3,538
Western districts	21,341	1,671	†2,687
Livestock	22,612	247	†358
Western districts	18,528	247	†426
Forest products	36,033	1,220	4,657
Ore	55,281	†5,471	21,679
Coke	10,582	249	3,155

†Loss.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.88⅞	$4.89⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.89	4.89 3/16	8.2397
France—franc	.0465	.0464	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2299	.2298	.3267
Italy—lira	.0527	.0526½	.0891
Germany—mark	.4021	.4021	.4033
Holland—florin	.5392	.5385	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2521	.2523	.4537
Norway—krone	.2459	.2459	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2183	.2185	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0354	.0354	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0216	.0216	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3260	.3262	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0590	.0585	.2025
Chile—peso	.0515	.0515	.2060
Peru—sol	.2425	.2425	.4740
Uruguay—peso	†	†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2860	.2862	.8440
India—rupee	.3696	.3699	.6180
Java—florin	.5422	.5415	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2956	.2956	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5737½	.5744	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5019	.5019	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0003	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Not quoted.

Boston Stocks

October 23, 1936

Div in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.20b	Allen & Fish	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2
..	Am Pneut	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
..	Am Pneumt pf	5	4¾	5	4¾
.80	Atlas Corp	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞
8.75	Bos & Albany	157	157	157	155
5.00	Boston Elevated	67	67	67	67
2.00a	Bos Her Trav	29½	29½	29½	29
..	Bos & Me	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝
..	Bos & Me pr pf	36	35	36	36⅝
..	Bos & Me st A pf	12⅞	12¼	12½	12⅛
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14½	14½	14½	14
..	Copper Range	8½	8½	8½	8¼
4.50	Eas G&F pr pf	67	67	67	68
..	Eastern S S	13	11¾	13	11¾
8.00	Edison Elec	158	156¾	158	156⅝
.60a	Employer's Group	22	22	22	21⅞
..	First Nat Stores	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	51⅛
..	Hath Bak pf	57	57	57	58
.80a	Intl But Hole	27	27	27	27
..	Loew's Bos	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
..	Mass Util Asn	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1.00	Mergenthaler	55⅛	54	54	54⅝
6.00	NE Tel & Tel	131½	131½	131½	131⅛
..	Nor Butte	26c	26c	26c	30c
..	Old Colony RR	19	18½	18½	19
.25	Old Dominion	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Quincy Mining pd	2	2	2	2
2.00	Suburb Elec	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
1.00	Un Twist Drill	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅛
..	Utah M & T	94c	92c	94c	94c
2.50a	United Shoe M	94½	94⅛	94¼	94
1.50	United Sh M pf	40	39¾	40	39¾
..	Warren S D	37½	37½	37½	..
..	Warren Bros	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛

a—exclusive of extras; b—pays stock dividend. d—paid in 1936.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec'mb'r	1.14	1.14¾	1.13¾	1.14⅝	— ⅝
May	1.13	1.13⅝	1.13⅝	1.13⅝	— ¼
July	.98⅞	.99⅛	.98⅝	.99⅛	— ½
Corn					
December	.94	.94⅝	.93¾	.94⅛	— ⅝
May	.89¾	.90⅛	.89⅝	.89¾	— ⅝
July	.87	.87	.86⅛	.86⅝	— ⅝
Oats					
December	.40⅝	.41	.40⅝	.40¾	— ⅝
May	.41	.41⅛	.41	.41	— ½
July	.38	.38½	.38	.38½	— ⅝
Rye					
December	.82⅝	.82⅝	.82½	.82⅝	— ⅛
May	.81	.81¼	.81	.81¼	— ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	1.10⅝	1.09¾	1.10	—1
December	1.08⅞	1.07½	1.07⅞	— ¼
May	1.09⅛	1.08⅝	1.08¾	—1

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

Advances	384	202
Declines	301	529
Unchanged	187	172
Total issues	872	903

American Writing Paper

NEW YORK (AP)—American Writing Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass., had an indicated net loss of $88,641 for the Sept. 30 quarter against net losses of $40,187 in the preceding quarter and $94,999 in the September, 1935, quarter. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net loss was $311,126 after taxes, depreciation and interest, but before adjustment for non-recurrent expense items, against net loss of $221,014 in the corresponding period last year. Nonrecurrent expenses amounting to $172,519 were carried to deficit account for the nine months this year.

Bohn Aluminum and Brass

Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit, after depreciation and federal income taxes, but before provision for federal surtax on undistributed earnings, of $1,001,535, equal to $2.84 each on 352,418 $5-par capital shares, against $1,101,563, or $3.12 a share, a year before. For the September quarter net profit totaled $307,693, or 84 cents a share, compared with $356,714, or $1.02 a share, in preceding quarter, and $148,744, or 43 cents a share, in September quarter last year.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady 5 higher to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
December	97.5	97.5	97.5b
March	98.0	98.0	98.5b

b—Bid.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.79	11.81	11.71	11.74	—.04
January	11.81	11.81	11.72	11.72	—.06
March	11.91	11.91	11.80	11.82	—.05
May	11.94	11.95	11.85	11.87	—.04
July	11.92	11.92	11.80	11.85	—.04

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Oct.	6.70	6.75	6.69	6.75	+.08
Jan.	6.65	6.66	6.64	6.66	+.04
March	6.63	6.64	6.63	6.64	+.02
May	6.59	6.61	6.55	6.55	—.02

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The position of the treasury on Oct. 21: Receipts, $59,621,476; expenditures, $64,763,132; balance, $1,901,454,373; customs receipts for the month, $27,011,299. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,336,551,434; expenditures, $2,155,732,290, including $809,422,225 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $819,180,857; gross debt, $33,836,820,411, an increase of $3,691,369 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,008,069,576.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	11.60	11.62	11.55	11.55	.05
March	11.94	11.94	11.90	11.90	+.05

Automobile Finance Company

Automobile Finance Company shows for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $103,010, equal after preferred dividends to 41 cents each on 137,310 common shares, against $70,364, or 38 cents a share on 106,980 shares a year before. For the September quarter net income amounted to $38,719, or 17 cents each on 137,310 shares, compared with $38,039, or 22 cents each on 117,220 shares, in preceding quarter, and $26,964, or 16 cents a share on 106,980 shares, in third quarter of 1935.

Business and Industry

Carriers Ask Rate Changes to Retain $100,000,000 Revenues

Commerce and Finance

Board Finds Crop Insurance Plan Lacks Feasibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Serious difficulties face the establishment of a public crop-insurance program, both from an actuarial and from an administrative standpoint, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

All-risk crop insurance, which has been endorsed by both political parties, has been written from time to time by private insurance companies, the conference board's report points out, but has invariably proved unsuccessful. As the coverage rises to a point that farmers consider worth while, the premium rate increases so rapidly that they cannot afford, or do not desire, to insure.

Adoption of proposals to pay premiums and indemnities in kind and to store surpluses until times of crop failure, known as the "ever-normal granary plan," would further complicate an already difficult insurance problem.

12 Serious Problems

Among the serious problems that any system of crop insurance must meet the conference board lists the following:

(1) The price hazard; that is, the practical impossibility of insuring the farmer's cash return from his crops at anything approaching a reasonable premium rate. If the disastrous experience of the private companies is to be avoided, it would seem imperative that the Government should not attempt to insure against the price hazard or to guarantee any fixed amount to the farmer, unless indeed the Federal Government intends to control the operations of each farmer indefinitely.

(2) The acturial problem. The statistical experience, even in wheat crops, is still so limited as to make the danger of failure practically unpredictable. There is as yet no sound acturial basis for insurance of crops and it is unlikely that such a basis can be developed for many years.

(3) The impossibility of obtaining really accurate data covering farm management and crop yields, especially in areas where farmers move frequently. According to the census of 1930, more than one-fourth of all farm operators in the United States had been on their farms for one year or less.

(4) The tendency for poorer risks to insure and for the better risks to refrain from insuring under the crop-insurance plan.

(5) The question of uninsurable acreage. Many farms, especially in the western plains section, experience definitely subnormal crops in as much as two out of three years. It is obviously impossible to give to farmers in marginal areas as great protection as to farmers operating in sections having a more stable yield.

Moral Hazard

(6) The moral hazard; that is, the possibility that the farmer once insured will not continue to cultivate his crop in a husband-like manner.

(7) The problem of avoiding increased planting on increased acreage merely for the sake of deriving possible insurance benefit.

(8) The justification for allocating loading or administrative expenses to the taxpayers as a whole. One of the leading private companies in the crop insurance field estimates its average cost on business done in the past at approximately 30 per cent. Even in case the volume of coverage could be increased materially it is doubtful, in the opinion of officials connected with the company, that the cost of administration could be reduced to less than 20 per cent of the pure premium rate. At the present time the Department of Agriculture officials are not including costs of administering the proposed plan in their calculations of premiums.

(9) The difficulty of selling insurance to the farmer at a price that will cover all costs or even pure premium costs. Premium rates worked out in the Saskatchewan wheat insurance system are approximately 20 per cent of the average yield per acre assuming an average price of 60 cents per bushel and providing for only 60 per cent insurance coverage.

Problem of Reserve Fund

(10) The advisability of encouraging public competition with private companies now writing hail and frost insurance.....

(11) The difficulty of sustaining the interest of farmers in periods of normal or above-normal crops.

(12) The accumulation, or appropriation, of a large reserve fund. On the basis of insuring up to 75 per cent of the average or normal crop, a plan now under consideration by Department of Agriculture officials, it has been estimated by private insurance officials that the Government might become liable for as much as $2,000,000,000 in a single year. If during the early years of the crop insurance experiment, premiums have been sufficiently high to have made possible the establishment of a reserve of $2,000,000,000, this would not perhaps be a serious matter. If such a loss had to be taken during the first year of operation, the resulting payments, which presumably would have to be borne by the Government, would amount in one year to considerably more than all rental and benefit payments that have been made to date.

In view of these problems, the Conference Board concludes that the feasibility of a public plan of all-risk crop insurance is by no means assured. The dangers that the entire plan may come under political control and be used in a general scheme of government control of all individual farm operations are very great.

Textile Employment Greater Than in '29

By the Associated Press

New York

DR. CLAUDIUS T. MURCHISON, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announces employment in the cotton textile industry "is actually greater than in 1929 and average hourly wage rates exceed the levels of even that boom year."

Dr. Murchison made public his statement as a comment, he said, on the report of the industry production and employment during the years 1914-1933 as issued in Washington by George Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation.

"For reasons best known to himself, the co-ordinator chose to confine his study, or at least the portion made public, to the years 1914-1933, ignoring the improvements which have occurred in both wages and employment since 1933," Dr. Murchison announced.

Excess Reserves In Oct. 21 Week Jump $60,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserves of Federal Reserve system member banks were estimated by the Federal Reserv Board at $2,130,000,000 for th week ended Oct. 21, an increase of $60,000,000 over the previous week.

The rise in excess reserves, increasing the nation's pool of potential credit, resulted from a $76,000,000 rise in member bank reserve balances.

These balances were listed in the board's weekly condition statement at $6,693,000,000 on Oct. 21, or $1,118,000,000 over the corresponding date a year ago.

The rise in reserve balances during the week ended Oct. 21 was attributed to a $65,000,000 decrease in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks, a $5,000,000 increase in the monetary gold stock and a $19,000,000 drop in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

The gold inflow and decreases in the Federal Reserve banks' accounts caused funds to flow into member banks. These funds, in turn, were placed in their reserve balances by the member banks.

The board's statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Oct. 21 was $2,487,000,000, unchanged from the preceding week, and an increase of $2,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Power Production Rises During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Electric power production advanced last week, the gain running more than seasonal.

The week's output amounted to 2,170,127,000 kilowatt-hours, the Edison Electric Institute reports, as against 2,168,487,000 in the preceding week and 1,863,086,000 a year ago. The increase over last year was 16.5 per cent.

Only two districts improved upon their gains over last year. These were the central industrial and Pacific Coast areas. The following table gives percentage comparisons for the last two weeks with the corresponding weeks of 1935:

	Weeks Ended Oct. 17	Oct. 10
New England	+ 9.8	+10.3
Middle Atlantic	+15.0	+15.5
Central Industrial	+19.2	+17.7
West Central	+ 8.8	+11.1
Southern States	+18.5	+22.9
Rocky Mountain	+14.5	+16.9
Pacific Coast	+15.3	+11.8
Total United States	+16.5	+16.1

Incorporated Investors Resources $74,000,000

Incorporated Investors reports net resources of over $74,000,000 on Sept. 30, as compared with approximately $64,000,000 on June 30. Net asset value per share during the quarter increased from $23.23 to $26.07.

On Sept. 30, unrealized profits in the portfolio amounted to approximately $22,000,000 compared with unrealized profits of $11,000,000 at the beginning of the year. Realized profits for the year to date are about $3,500,000.

In commenting upon the progress of the company, William A. Parker, president of Incorporated Investors, states:

"There were outstanding at the end of the quarter 2,859,496 shares of Incorporated Investors out of an authorized issue of 3,000,000 shares. It is the present intention of the board of directors that no further authorizations be made. The present size of the fund permits the management to build and maintain adequate research and management personnel."

Czech Beet Sugar Crop Shows 35.7 P. C. Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The beet sugar crop in Czechoslovakia for the season of 1936-37, harvesting of which is now under way, is estimated at 764,000 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 563,000 tons manufactured last season, an increase of 201,000 tons, or approximately 35.7 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company. The indications are that the current season's crop will be the largest since 1931-32, when 801,000 tons were made.

Czechoslovakia, one of the important sugar exporting countries in Europe, shipped during the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1936, 162,000 tons of sugar. Since consumption approximates 400,000 tons annually, the coming year is expected to show an appreciable increase in exports. Five years ago, the shipments totaled 529,000 tons.

Roads Seek New Rates to Offset Surcharge Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In a move designed to offset the loss of more than $100,000,000 in annual revenues through expiration on Dec. 31 of emergency freight surcharges, the nation's railroads have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a revamping of the national rate structure.

The carriers asked that all outstanding freight-rate orders temporarily be set aside to the extent necessary to permit consideration of thousands of proposed rate changes contained in the body of the document.

Means Lower Level

The statement said in part: "The proposed changes, in the aggregate, will result in a lower level of rates than the level of existing rates, including the emergency surcharges."

The carriers proposed, in effect, that the ICC authorize a permanent freight rate structure lower, on the whole, than when the surcharges were authorized a few years ago, but higher than when the depression began. The proposal, in general, would more than offset the loss of the surcharges, considering the substantial traffic increases.

It is proposed to reduce class rates to the level of present base rate, excepting fifth and sixth class rates in official territory, which will be somewhat higher than present base rates.

On articles in less than carloads or any quantity, rated not less than third class in official, southern, western and Illinois classifications, it is proposed, with few exceptions, to make them uniform at the lowest rating in any one classification.

"This will result in more than 1800 reductions in rating and less than 40 increases," the petition said.

Surcharge Produces the Surplus

In effect, the railroads asked the commission to remove the legal barrier to any general freight rate adjustment. Maximum reasonable rates having already been prescribed by the commission, the railroads could not exceed them in any instance without a temporary setting aside of orders. The present maximums in most cases are below the basic rates plus the emergency surcharges.

Except for bringing certain figures up to date, the railroads will base their case on the arguments offered in support of their plea for an indefinite continuance of the surcharges—a request that met with flat rejection in July.

The petition pointed out that for the first eight months this year all Class 1 railroads had a net income of $16,400,000, while revenues received from surcharges alone amounted to $77,000,000. It was thus shown that without the surcharge revenue a deficit of $60,600,000 would have resulted.

Gov't Recommends Rise in Oil Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Mines recommended that November daily average production of crude oil should be 2,870,300 barrels, an increase of 28,000 barrels over the recommendation for October, reflecting the increased demand for fuel out at this season.

"During the last five weeks for which complete data are available, up to Oct. 10, the production of crude petroleum was about 3,050,000 barrels, or about 20,000 barrels below the level of the previous month," the announcement said. "The average withdrawal from domestic crude stocks over this period was about 216,000 barrels, indicating a total demand of 3,266,000 barrels.

"The bureau's estimate of demand for this period was about 2,940,000 barrels, an apparent 'shortage' of 326,000 barrels. This shortage reflects largely the failure of the industry to live up to the gasoline program. The bureau suggested a withdrawal of about 4,000,000 barrels from gasoline stocks in this five-week period, but only about 1,750,000 barrels were taken out, a difference in terms of crude of nearly 150,000 barrels daily.

"The domestic demand for motor fuel in November is estimated as 38,720,000 barrels, or 7 per cent higher than the actual of November, 1935.

"Exports of motor fuel for November have been estimated as 2,400,000 barrels, the same as for October."

Reorganization Plan For Standard Gas Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—An agreement has been reached which, its proponents believe, clears the way for preparation of a comprehensive plan of reorganization for Standard Gas & Electric Company, now in receivership.

It was revealed an agreement to co-operate had been concluded between the committee for holders of notes and debentures, headed by Gen. Samuel McRoberts, and the preference stock committee of which former Ambassador James W. Gerard is chairman.

In a joint statement issued by the two chairmen, they cited as their reason for believing co-operation between the groups would permit working out a reorganization plan the fact that 'it brings together the representation of the largest public investor interest in the company."

Standard Gas & Electric Co. is one of the principal holding companies in the so-called Standard Gas-Byllesby System. It has more than 100 operating subsidiaries located in all sections of the country and served 1,685,000 customers at the close of 1935. Assets at the close of that year were listed as $884,625,600.

Japan Turns Tax Screw to Meet Increasing Cost of Armament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — The long-anticipated and long-deferred upward turn of the Japanese tax screw has come at last in the form of a program of tax revision, formulated by Finance Minister Eiichi Baba. Dr. Baba expects that the application of the program will produce 200,000,000 yen (approximately $58,000,000) of extra revenue during the first year and 300,000,000 yen after this. Some commentators believe that the new taxes will raise as much as 400,000,000 yen.

Dr. Baba's program was framed under considerable difficulties. The Hirota Cabinet has committed itself to two promises which are not easily reconciled; a strengthening of military and naval armaments and "stabilization of the people's livelihood," which is generally interpreted as assuring a better deal to the farmers, fishermen, small traders and businessmen who have suffered most severely during the depression and have received a very small share of the profits of Japan's foreign trade boom.

Now armaments must be paid for. The Army has already presented a bill for an additional appropriation of 300,000,000 yen in the 1937-1938 budget, with a prospect of still higher demands in later years. The Navy is little behind its fellow-service in financial requirements. Up to this time the Japanese people have been spared a direct realization of the high cost of war preparations, because the substantial increases in Army and Navy appropriations which have taken place since 1931 have been financed out of new bond issues.

Hits "Little Man"

Now, however, faced with further demands for steep increases in appropriations from the fighting services Dr. Baba feels that at least part of the bill must be paid through direct tax levies. And, although he declared that his new program aims to rectify the lack of equilibrium in the former tax system, sparing the poorer classes at the expense of the well-to-do, a close analysis of the project scarcely bears out this claim. For instance there is to be a small tax on sales in excess of 30,000 yen; this will certainly be passed on to the consumer. The same observation holds true for the increased excise levies on sugar, textiles, alcohol and tobacco.

The "little man" will also be hit by the lowering of the rate of exemption from income tax to 1000 yen. The former rate was 1200 yen. This change is justified on the ground that only about 850,000 people pay income tax, and that the taxation base should broadened. It is estimated that about 300,000 new income taxpayers will be added to the rolls as a result of the lowering of the exemption. Inasmuch as the estimated yield from this change is only three or four million yen it seems possible that the measure will cause more discontent than it is financially worth.

Taxes which will primarily hit the well-to-do are a doubled levy on inheritance, a tax of .15 per cent on the combined amount of capital and paid-up reserves of corporations (deducting losses which are to be carried over to the next business year), increased rates of taxation on the stock exchange, on the transfer of securities, on mining and stamps.

An interesting feature of the new revenue system is the increased centralization at Tokyo. So the house tax, formerly a source of local government income, is to be transferred to the national Treasury; the same arrangement is to be made with other local imposts, while still others will be abolished. This does not mean that local finances will be starved under the new system; they will receive compensating grants in aid from the central government.

General Tax Rise Likely

An illustration of the working of this change is to be seen in the provisions regarding the payment of the salaries of primary school teachers. Formerly this was a charge, and a heavy one, on the municipalities. Now the prefecture (the Japanese administrative unit which roughly corresponds with the European province or the American state) is to bear the expense of these salaries, receiving the funds, however, from the central government.

There is some criticism of this aspect of Dr. Baba's proposals on the ground that the sense of local responsibility will be destroyed and that there will be more likelihood of waste when educational funds are not raised directly from local taxpayers, but come as a gift from the center. As against this, it is argued that the new arrangement will make possible better provision for especially poor and depressed regions, such as the Tohoku, or six prefectures of northeastern Japan, which are unable adequately to finance their own educational needs.

Dr. Baba's project has still to be debated in the Diet and will quite possibly be modified in some details. There seems every probability, however, that its main features, an increase in the general tax burden, greater centralization of the nation's finances and a wide distribution of the new levies, will be preserved in any bill that will finally be adopted. The time has passed when Japan can finance its armament bills by the outwardly painless method of charging them to the account of the national debt.

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

than several hundred at most. In addition, the statements made in the briefs and at the hearings before the Committee for Reciprocity Information must be sworn to.

Deliberate in Secret

When the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee are over, the whole mass of testimony, much of it conflicting, together with hundreds of letters, affidavits, briefs and reports, is printed in many volumes for the use of the committee. The writing of the tariff bill itself is done by the members of the majority party of this committee. Their deliberations are carried on in secret, and the finished bill is simply presented to the minority members of the committee for inspection. The bill is then reported out by the committee and made public in printed form.

The bill is next voted on in the House under strict rules limiting debate. Members of Congress not on the committee have been given little or no opportunity to study the bill, but, unless the measure happens to call for some tariff reductions, it quickly passes the House with little objection by anyone. When the bill goes to the Senate for consideration, interested persons outside Congress are for the first time given an opportunity to express their opinions on what is in the bill. The Senate Committee on Finance holds open hearings, where about the same procedure is followed as in the House committee.

Bill Is Rewritten

The Senate committee then rewrites the bill. While the minority party in the Senate is represented on the committee working on the bill, the final writing of the bill is done by the majority members of the committee at private meetings. When the bill is brought up on the Senate floor, there is unlimited debate, but the bill generally passes with few changes.

Since the bill passed by the Senate differs from the one passed by the House, the two bills finally go to the conference in a committee of members appointed from each house. Meetings are held by the committee in private, concessions are made on each side and a revised bill which is a compromise between the two is brought forth. This revised bill is then rushed through each house generally without debate and often few of the senators and congressmen know just what is in the final bill.

Thus the "star chamber" charge comes to nothing but a phrase. Governor Landon's real objection is that the agreements are not ratified by Congress. This would be fatal to the reciprocity idea. As the Foreign Policy Association in a recent study of the Hull Trade program says: "Executive tariff bargaining is to a far greater extent a matter of intelligent, detailed study by expert officials than can ever be the case with overburdened members of Congress harried by lobbyist activities."

Service Sees Drop In Platinum Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The price of platinum metal has slipped back to around $50 an ounce. This contrasts with the peak of $70 an ounce in mid-September and with the 1935 average of $34.15. A further decline is now considered quite likely, as public interest has waned, says a current survey by the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

The abortive boom in platinum appears to have centered around the efforts to substitute it for gold as a medium for individual hoarding and/or speculation. Certificates of deposit for three-ounce bars have been traded in by at least one stock exchange house, and the public thus given an opportunity to speculate in a metal that was previously the special province of a few experienced traders.

Platinum production is estimated to run somewhat in excess of 200,000 ounces annually. Russia and Canada are the two largest producers, with the International Nickel Company responsible for nearly 95 per cent of the Canadian output.

From the available statistics it would appear that International Nickel has a very considerable inventory of platinum and its allied metals, palladium, ruthenium, iridium, and rhodium. The company reported total sales of 401,377 ounces of platinum metals during the five years 1931-1935.

Canadian production figures show that in the same five years 609,587 ounces of these metals were produced in Canada. Estimating that other companies recovered 30,000 ounces, it would appear that at the end of 1935 International Nickel had at least 170,000 ounces of platinum metals in stock, of which probably ha' would be platinum itself.

American, Canadian Firms Invade British Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng.—Among the new industries which have successfully established themselves in Bristol this year are the J. R. Watkins Company of Winona, Minn., and the Fur-Jen Wire Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the principal of which is Mr. Jensen of St. Lambert, Province of Quebec. The J. R. Watkins Co., which has 38 branches in the United States, Canada and Australia, has not previously tested the British market, but they chose Bristol as the best center for their operations and have quickly built up a national sales organization, importing their goods through the Bristol docks. Their chief line is toilet preparations.

The Fur-Jen Wire Manufacturing Company is manufacturing a new horticultural appliance for the support of blooms and foliage, and glass cloches with a patent holder which enables them to be handled without slipping or breaking. So successful has been their marketing that the whole output of their factory is already disposed of, and new and enlarged premises are under consideration.

U. S. Production Of Soya Bean May Affect Manchuria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The possibility of American competition in soya bean production lends an element of uncertainty to the future stability of Manchoukuo, which is economically dependent on soya beans as the staple export crop, according to the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Manchuria, however, says the report, is now far ahead of the rest of the world in soya bean production.

Commenting upon the rapid expansion of soya bean production in this country, John R. Stewart, contributing research associate, traces the possible effect upon Manchuria, if the soya bean develops into one of the coming crops in America.

"On Oct. 2 the Chicago Board of Trade voted to list soya bean futures. Canadian bakers are today baking their soya bean bread from soya beans grown in Illinois and Indiana, processed at Decatur, Ill., and admitted to the Dominion, duty free," asserts the writer.

"While soya bean production in the United States is still less than one third that of Manchuria, American production doubled in 1935-36 and amounted to 94,191,000 pounds, exports accounting for 42,700 metric tons of that figure.

"The humble soya bean is being boomed in this country not only as the 'Magic Bean,' which refers to the manifold industrial and food uses to which it can be put, but also as a valuable alternative crop for the American farmer.

"Manchuria, however, has had to face the loss of the Chinese market, the curtailment of German purchases and the competition of commercial fertilizers with bean cake in Japan. Substantial recovery requires the finding of new markets or the regaining of old ones, for the volume of bean production in Manchuria is still well below the level of peak years.

"The expansion of Manchoukuo's export trade is of prime importance if an economic return is to be made on the huge Japanese investment there. Furthermore, a revived export trade is essential to maintain the rail revenues of the South Manchurian Railway and indirectly to maintain the tax revenue of the Manchoukuo Government.

"Present prospects in Manchuria are fairly good, but the possibility of American and other foreign competition remains a disturbing factor."

California Business Best in Six Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The September index of California business reached 97.7 per cent of the 1923-25 average level, according to the Business Outlook, published by the Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco. This is the highest September figure since 1930, says the report.

Since the autumn of 1932, the level of California business has risen statistically 62 per cent while United States business—from a lower depression point—has increased 65 per cent. In each case these figures have been affected by governmental expenditures as well as by growth of population (estimated in California to have been 477,000, or 8 per cent since 1932), but still more by the progress toward recovery of the present phase of the credit cycle.

Newspaper advertising at four major cities this year has been 13.5 per cent over comparable 1935 volume. Automobile sales in the state, at the highest levels since 1929, totaled 191,020 passenger cars and 27,709 commercial cars during January-September as against 146,727 and 21,350 respectively in the same 1935 period. Department store dollar-volume during January-September was 11.2 per cent ahead of the same 1935 period and September sales were 14.8 per cent above those of September 1935.

Pea Industry Developing Rapidly in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLISTER, Calif. — Development of the pea industry in San Benito county is progressing rapidly, and is opening a profitable field for hundreds of workers in Hollister and vicinity. The soil in this locality has been found particularly adapted to the production of quality peas in heavy quantities, and many people are becoming interested in the cultivation of the product.

According to Mr. Windsor Llewellyn, who has been instrumental in expanding the pea industry in Hollister, several business men are planning to purchase land in 500- and 1000-acre lots for the production of peas.

There are several pea fields here ranging in area from 250- to 1350-acre tracts, each employing from 100 to 200 pea pickers. The work continues until late in the fall.

Newspapers Good Medium For Insurance Advertising

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—D. B. Slattery, assistant vice-president of the Penn Mutual Insurance Company, said newspapers were an ideal field for all types of insurance advertising.

Mr. Slattery addressed the annual mutual insurance advertising-sales conference, being held in connection with the convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.

News columns of the papers, he said, are "daily reminders of the need for insurance."

He said that as a result of a recent trip through different sections of the country he was convinced "business is much better."

"The life insurance business is ahead of last year," he added. "Lapses have decreased as well as demands for cash surrenders. Large proportions of policy loans are being repaid."

Commercial Loans Rise Substantial

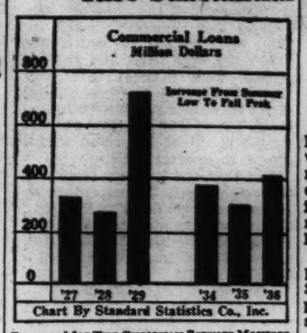


Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE seasonal increase in commercial borrowings this fall already has assumed considerably larger proportions than the corresponding gains in other recent years and has even outstripped the seasonal increases registered in the years preceding the depression excepting only 1929.

As shown by the accompanying chart, the expansion in "all other" loans since July has reached $419,000,000 (8.27 per cent), as compared with only $309,000,000 (6.53 per cent) in the July-November period last year, and $732,000,000 (8.01 per cent) in the corresponding months of 1929.

World Consumption Of Tin Decreases In Month of August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The world apparent consumption of tin decreased from 14,035 tons in July, 1936, to 13,163 tons in August, but increased appreciably over the figure of 11,212 tons for August, 1935, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council.

World production also shows a decrease from 14,654 tons in July to 13,421 tons in August, 1936. Considering the 12-month periods ended in August, 1935, and 1936, respectively, world consumption increased by 18.6 per cent from 130,085 tons to 154,261 tons. World production in the year ended August, 1936, exceeded consumption by approximately 8000 tons.

A decrease of 14.7 per cent to 8974 tons is recorded for Germany, but most countries show important increases in the year ended August, 1936. Consumption in the United States increased by 33.1 per cent, in France by 24.8 per cent, in Russia by 22.3 per cent and in Japan by 22.5 per cent. Consumption in Poland increased by 43.9 per cent to 1170 tons, in Czechoslovakia by 34.6 per cent to 1505 tons, and in Canada by 15.7 per cent to 2186 tons.

Retail Advertising 7.5 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail advertising in daily newspapers in 67 major cities during the week ended Oct. 10, 1936, was 7.5 per cent above that placed during the corresponding week of 1935, Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper, reported.

During the week of Oct. 10 the newspapers in these cities printed a total of 20,919,591 lines of retail display advertising, a gain of 1,453,916 lines over the corresponding week of last year.

For the entire year of 1936 through Oct. 10, the newspapers in these cities have printed 692,198,243 lines of retail advertising, compared with 653,569,456 lines last year. This is an increase of 38,628,787 lines, or 5.9 per cent.

Germany Expects Largest Sugar Crop in 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Germany's beet sugar crop for 1936-37 is expected to be the largest in six years, according to a report of Lamborn & Company. This year's production is forecast at 1,783,000 long tons, compared with last year's output of 1,668,000 tons, an increase of 115,000 tons, or 6.9 per cent. Six years ago, production in Germany amounted to 2,491,000 tons.

Consumption of sugar in Germany during the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1936, totaled 1,665,527 long tons, raw value, an increase of 83,318 tons, or 5.3 per cent over the previous year. The 1935-36 consumption is the largest since 1928-29 when 1,679,000 tons were consumed.

Massachusetts Services '35 Business $75,501,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—During 1935, 21,748 Massachusetts service establishments did business amounting to $75,501,000, census director William L. Austin reported.

These establishments employed 21,502 persons and reported pay rolls of $19,793,000, of which $17,053,000 was paid to full-time employees and $2,740,000 to part-time employees.

Figures for the year, the second in which service establishments were surveyed, could not be compared with 1933, Mr. Austin said, because of changes in the method of taking the business census.

Du Pont 9 Months' Net Equal to $5.31 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reports consolidated income for nine months ended Sept. 30, applicable to the common stock, was $58,661,815, or $5.31 a share on 11,050,973 average shares outstanding.

This figure, which includes income from the General Motors investment equal to $2.65 on each share of du Pont common, compares with $35,534,717, or $3.22 a share for the first nine months of 1935 which included income from General Motors investment amounting to $1.13 a share.

Steer Prices Rise; Lambs Ease; Hogs Decidedly Weak

CHICAGO—Fed steers and yearlings sold sharply higher early this week and held the advance, a slight mid-week dip in prices being recovered. The supply for the first time in several weeks was measurably reduced, and the market once more headed upward.

Yearlings scaling 946 and 1008 pounds reached $10.85, a new top for the season. There were a few prime loads of 1275-1360 pound steers at $10.25-10.60 and a part load of 842 pound steers and heifers at $10.75. The aggressive manner in which killers went after such cattle early in the week and again at the close indicated that the supply was below trade requirements, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fat cows and heifers, grass steers, bulls, and vealers also gave a good account of themselves, finishing strong to slightly higher, but in the main it was a fed steer upturn. Meanwhile, hogs slipped rapidly, and fat lambs took a similar course under expanded runs.

The local supply of hogs was stepped up approximately 16,000, during the four-day comparative period under review, a veritable flood of 130-200 lb. weights arriving. The high cost of corn encouraged liquidation as it has for some time. Dressed prices dropped sharply and the live market followed suit, losses ranging all the way from 40-75c being uncovered.

Better grade hogs averaging above 200 lbs., which constituted only a relatively small proportion of the crop, held up best. Sows lost 15-40c, heavies showing the least decline. Nothing sold above $9.85 at the close, this price incidentally being only 25c above the 1936 low spot reached last May.

The limit for hogs scaling around 160 lbs. fell to $9, dwindling eastern orders tending to accelerate the drop on anything scaling under 200 lbs. Killers got load after load of pigs at $5-$7, the outside price taking good around 110 lb. offerings at the windup. A temporary pileup of pigs and underweights resulted. In instances, losses running upward to an even dollar were uncovered.

The drop in fat lamb prices measured mostly 25-50c., but aged classes held up. The late bulk of native lambs turned at $8.50-8.75, with a few at $9 against $9.35 paid earlier in the week. The week's top for range lambs was $9.25.

Engineering Awards Decline Below 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday were $43,120,000, compared with $58,980,000 in the corresponding 1935 period, the Engineering News-Record reports.

Of the total, private work accounted for $10,866,000, against $18,095,000 in the like 1935 week, the report showed. Public construction totaled $32,254,000, of which federal amounted to $3,675,000 and state and municipal $28,579,000. This compared with public work of $40,885,000 in the like 1935 period, of which $12,738,000 was federal and $28,147,000 was state and municipal.

Brokers' Loans Up $30,000,000 for Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,001,000,000 for the week ended Oct. 22, an increase of $30,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $832,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week were:

	This week	Previous week
In New York City	$924,000,000	$891,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	77,000,000	80,000,000

National Biscuit Reports Increase in Net Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Biscuit Company reports net profits of $3,659,769 for the third quarter of this year, after deductions for depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges. After dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, the profit equaled 51 cents each on 6,289,448 shares of $10 par common stock. This compares with $3,087,619, or 42 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $2,974,396, or 40 cents a share, in the September quarter of 1935.

For the 12 months ended with September the company reported a net profit of $12,442,252 after similar deductions, equal to $1.70 a share on the common stock.

Standard Oil, N.Y., Income Tax Controversy Settled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Board of Tax Appeals has announced settlement of a $3,000,000 income tax controversy with the Standard Oil Company of New York.

The board said it had been agreed that the income and profits tax deficiencies of the company for 1920, 1926 and 1928 were $998,183; that no deficiency had been found for 1927 and that the company had overpaid taxes due in 1923 by $37,968. Taxes for other years were not in controversy.

Massachusetts Bonding AND Insurance Company

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the capital stock of the Company payable November 1, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 28, 1936.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.
October 22, 1936.

Landon Sees Menace of 'Socialized' State

ABOARD LANDON SPECIAL TRAIN EN ROUTE TO OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 23 (AP)—The text of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's statement last night follows:

In his address at Worcester last night, Mr. Roosevelt again evaded the question I have repeatedly put to him—"Do you intend to revive the policies of regimentation of all our industrial, commercial and agricultural life?" "Do you intend to re-establish them in face of adverse decisions of the courts holding them contrary to our American form of government?" "Do you intend to destroy our system of free enterprise and constitutional government?"

Instead of answering, he again harks back to our retarded and artificial recovery—a recovery which at a cost of $25,000,000,000 and a debt almost doubled—has left 11,000,000 unemployed with 20,000,000 on relief without hopes for the future.

Cannot Plead Ignorance

But realizing that the people are at last aroused to the real meaning of his reckless squandering of public funds and other people's money, he is being forced to deny facts which have been repeatedly called to his attention in this campaign—facts which have been published and circulated by the United States Treasury and Department of Commerce, facts of which he cannot plead ignorance because they are the official records of his own Administration.

We have heard a lot during his Administration of the old common law slogan "Let the buyer beware." Mr. Roosevelt has boasted that his Administration has changed this rule of common law, to "Let the seller beware." His Administration has made it a crime for those dealing in securities not only to affirmatively mis-state material facts, but also to withhold or fail to disclose such facts.

Misrepresentation Charged

Judged by this very test laid down by his own Administration, Mr. Roosevelt is attempting to sell himself to the people of this country for a second time without full disclosure. He is violating the principle of "truth in government," which is just as essential as 'truth in securities." For the President is not only refussing to disclose material facts relating to his Administration, but he is misrepresenting facts of which as Chief Executive he ought to have full knowledge.

He said last night that "in 1933, when we came into office, 58 cents out of every dollar of federal revenue came from hidden taxes."

Then after eliminating a hidden tax imposed by his own Administration, he goes on, "We have reduced these indirect taxes to 38 cents out of every dollar." Now, let's look at the facts as given by his own official record.

New Hidden Taxes

Mr. Roosevelt would have us believe that he has reduced hidden taxes. The truth is that since Mr. Roosevelt went into office he has forced through Congress 14 enactments levying new hidden federal taxes on production and consumption, all of which are paid by the consumers of this country in their purchases of necessities of life.

According to the 1935 report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Federal Government collected in 1930, $3,626,000,000 of which $2,475,000,000 were direct and $1,151,000,000, were indirect taxes. In 1931, it collected $1,908,000,000 in direct taxes and $898,000,000 in indirect taxes; and in 1932, $1,104,000,000 in direct taxes and $781,000,000 in indirect taxes.

And then the treasury reports a drastic change in the percentage of hidden taxes collected by the Federal Government. In 1933 the direct taxes were only $781,000,000, while indirect taxes were $1,089,000,000. In 1934 there were $1,062,000,000, direct and $1,922,000,000 indirect taxes; in 1935, $1,410,000,000 direct and $2,232,000,000 indirect taxes. In other words, in 1930, 32 cents of the federal tax dollar came from indirect taxation; in 1932, 40 cents; in 1933, 58 cents; in 1934, 64 cents; in 1935, 61 cents, and in 1936, 51 cents.

Tax Total Rises

This means that in 1932 the hidden taxes per family extracted by the Federal Government were $35.01 while in 1936 they had increased to $63.

In his letter to Roy W. Howard on Sept. 2, 1935, the President said:

"What is known as consumers taxes, namely, the invisible taxes paid by people in every walk of life, fall relatively much more heavily upon the poor man than on the rich man. In 1929 consumers taxes represented only 30 per cent of the national revenue. Today they are 60 per cent."

How is it possible to justify his statements of last night in the light of his own words of a little more than a year ago and the figures published by his Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. Roosevlt boasts of the fact that his Administration has spent 25 billions of dollars in warring on the depression. In fact, he boasts that his Administration has spent practically the same amount as was spent by President Wilson in the World War. Mr. Wilson won the World War but Mr. Roosevelt has not won the war against the depression. We have 20 million people on relief and 11 million unemployed with no hope of recovery for them so long as the spendthrift policies of this Administration continue.

Loans to Europe

Mr. Roosevelt does not point out that of the 25 billion dollars increase in the national debt during the World War, more than 10 billions were loaned to foreign governments to prevent a German victory.

Mr. Roosevelt further states that a Democratic Administration provided sufficient tax rates to pay the war debt in 10 or 15 years. The truth is that the Democratic program merely established a sinking fund which would have required three times that period.

For eight years the Democrats complained bitterly against the Republican policy of using surplus reserves to pay off the debt more rapidly than was required by law instead of reducing taxes.

The record is clear that the Republican reduction in the higher brackets of the income tax schedules actually increased revenues and expedited the reduction of the national debt. These facts are in sharp contrast to Mr. Roosevelt's charge that these reductions were made to pay off political obligations.

Earned Income Deduction

The President claims that this Administration originated the deduction for earned income. Everyone who has had an income tax since 1922 knows that this innovation was of Republican origin.

The President boasts about the reduction in interest rates as a benefit to the working people of this country. Instead of benefiting them, this policy has been most detrimental to their interests. Savings bank depositors and individuals whose savings have been invested in long-term bonds have had their income drastically reduced, while their costs of living and operating expenses have gone up.

Tens of millions of beneficiaries of insurance policies have likewise suffered irreparable losses based upon this reduction in purchasing power in face of increased costs of their insurance policies through reduction in dividends resulting from these interest reductions.

Blow to Philanthropy

Hospitals, educational institutions, philanthropic organizations, and our great research agencies interested in public health will be seriously crippled for decades to come by these actions of which the President boasts.

The present Administration's new tax measures, if continued, will mean not only relatively lower revenues than otherwise would be collected, but at the same time they will definitely put an end to the large contributions of private citizens to the charitable and philanthropic institutions which are dependent upon such contributions.

Mr. Roosevelt boasts that in his taxation measures he has adopted the principle of taxation according to ability to pay. No one can quarrel with this doctrine, but Mr. Roosevelt utterly fails to understand its true meaning. The graduated tax on corporate earnings is the very opposite of taxation according to ability to pay. In effect it penalizes the small investor.

Small Man Penalized

Under the present schedules, the owner of 100 shares of stock in a corporation that earned, say, $10,000,000 net income as a small yield on a large capitalization, pays to the Federal Government many times the rate paid by the large or small holder of the stock of a company with net income of $100,000, as a large yield on a small capitalization. There are hundreds of thousands of small investors in large corporations which are taxed not on the percentage of their earnings to their capital investment, but upon the aggregate amount of those earnings regardless of their capital investment. Again we see, as is true of so many of the policies of this Administration, the small man is penalized for the benefit of the big fellow.

In addition, this act fosters monopoly and destroys the opportunity for new business enterprise to enter into the field of competition against those who have been entrenched by the act. New business cannot set up reserves to meet bad years.

Boasts of Reduction

The President boasts about reducing the corporate income taxes for 98½ per cent of the corporations of the country. Let's see what he has done in this respect. The previous law provided that all corporations pay a flat 14½ per cent of their income after allowable deductions.

The new act reduces this percentage to 8 on all income of $2000 or less, but as the income of the corporation increases above $2000 without reference to the amount of capital invested, the rate of taxation increases rapidly. Consequently, what he is saying is that, due to the policies of his Administration, only 1⅓ per cent of the one half million corporations of this country have been unable to earn more than $2000 per year.

Mr. Roosevelt further says, "For the average American we have reduced the individual income tax. Any family head who earns an income of less than $26,000 a year pays a smaller income tax in 1936 than 1932. Now, that means that less than 1 per cent of the heads of American families are paying out more than they did and more than 99 per cent of American families are paying less than they did."

Income Figures Cited

Now again let's examine the facts. In 1932, only 2 per cent of our entire population paid federal income tax. In that year persons reporting net income between $2000 and $3000 paid a tax of slightly over $10 per person on the average. That surely is not too heavy a charge to pay for the benefits received from the Federal Government.

The President's new tax law reduces this average about 10 per cent, or $1 per year, a negligible deduction to say the least. On the other hand, assuming that each individual in this group represents a family of four, his family's share of the increase in the hidden tax burden under the Roosevelt Administration is nearly $30 per year.

Just a word in regard to the social security pay roll tax. Mr. Roosevelt points out that the 3 per cent deduction from the pay rolls of those subject to the act is matched by a 3 per cent contribution from their employers. Again he withholds material facts. He knows all too well that the 3 per cent contributions of employers merely increases their costs of operations and that it is paid not by the employer in the final analysis, but by the consumer in the price of the goods and services he requires. Like all such taxes which increase prices, it has the effect of reducing the demand for labor.

Control of Industry

In short, Mr. Roosevelt's theory of taxation is an acknowledgment of his fundamental objective, namely, to bring within the Federal Government the control of all of our commercial, industrial and social problems. He believes that a bureaucracy in Washington can make greater progress than a system of free enterprise which has developed this country to its present position. He ignores completely the democratic principle that there are only a few functions of modern society which cannot be performed more efficiently and economically by private persons and organizations. Under true democracy, the legitimate functions of government are the preservation of public order and safety, the protection of life, property and personal freedom, the administration of justice, and the regulation of our competitive system.

If it performs these functions well, a system of free enterprise will make for greater social progress than can be effected under a socialized state. But Mr. Roosevelt would submerge us in innumerable government activities which waste the energies and resources of our people, obstruct and hamper their productive abilities, and sap and diminish their strength and capacity to provide for their own prosperity and security. He has already pauperized the Federal Government and would now weaken and impoverish the people who support it. He is dissipating the people's resources through waste, graft and incompetence. He is using the people's money directly and indirectly to secure his re-election.

Pay-As-You-Go Policy

We Republicans believe that if our form of government is to endure, the budget must be balanced and a "pay-as-you-go" tax policy adopted. Consequently, we shall insist that waste, incompetence, graft, and corruption be eliminated, in order to effect a balance between income and outgo. We believe that the only way to guard against such reckless and spendthrift policies as now in vogue is to let the people know how much they are paying for government. That is the only way to maintain sufficient interest in federal affairs to insure against a continuation of these disastrous policies. The President would conceal the facts in order to effect his program of making over our American form of government. Once more I challenge him to be candid with the American people. Let them know just what he intends to do. It is the only honest procedure for a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Full Text of Landon's Speech in Oklahoma City

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 23 (AP)—The text of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's address at a Republican rally here today follows:

Paying a visit to Oklahoma and to your city is always a genuine delight to me. It is like visiting with a next-door neighbor who has been an intimate friend for many years. Your state and my state are neighbors. We understand each other. We know each other's problems.

More than that—I have many warm personal associations with your state. Today I count many of my closest friends among the people of Oklahoma.

Recalls First Visit

I first worked in Oklahoma as a very young man nearly 30 years ago. That was on a pipe-line gang. We were putting in a line both north and south of McAlester. I remember my first travels through your State. I can remember to this day what a treat it was to get into McAlester on a Sunday. I didn't even have a horse and buggy. I rode in an old-fashioned buckboard. It was pretty hard going in those days. We were doing well if we averaged six miles an hour. A little later we got the automobile. But it still took us four hours to drive through the Osage country from Bartlesville to Pawhuska. Now it has become a simple job to journey several hundred miles in a single day. So I have seen with my own eyes our communities and states drawn closer and closer together.

I have been in almost every part of this State. I am well acquainted with it from the western panhandle to the Kiamichi mountains. More than that. I am one of you. I pay taxes in Oklahoma. And I frequently run down to look over my leases and properties in your State.

Gratifying Experience

So talking to Oklahomans is not a new experience for me. But it is a new, and a most gratifying, experience to be introduced by your distinguished former Governor, William H. Murray.

Governor Murray has a record of service that goes far beyond his splendid record as Governor. He represented the people faithfully and well throughout his long and distinguished service in Congress. He was president of the convention that gave Oklahoma its present constitution.

Governor Murray has won national recognition as a liberal and a progressive. But all his life he has been a straight party Democrat. His political friends and associates have always been in the Democratic party. He has suffered many attacks at the hands of Republicans—and he has returned them blow for blow, as the Republicans well remember.

Party Regularity

There are many people in this country who are not closely affiliated with either party. Sometimes they vote Republican; sometimes they vote Democratic. But for a strict party man, there has been but one standard of political conduct—party regularity. You people of Oklahoma fully realize what loyalty to the Democratic party has meant in this state.

You know, therefore, what it means when a former Democratic governor with a liftlong record of party regularity introduces the Republican nominee for the Presidency. It means severing political friendships of long standing. It means opening himself to political penalties in the years to come. It means endangering the whole political future of many of his loyal supporters of the past. This is not an easy thing to do. Only one who has been in politics can appreciate fully how great the issue must be to cause a recognized leader to leave his party. Only a threat to our form of government itself could cause a man like Governor Murray to take this step.

Distinguished Group

If it were merely that I am his friend, that I am a neighbor from an adjoining state on the north, that I know your state and your problems almost as well as I know Kansas, Governor Murray would not have done this. He would not now be a member of that distinguished group of Americans who are putting their country above their party name. I mean John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee for President in 1924; Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic nominee for President in 1928; Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Democratic Administration of Woodrow Wilson; Joseph Ely, who recently finshed his term as Democratic Governor of Massachusetts; James A. Reed, former Democratic Senator from Missouri; Lewis W. Douglas, former Representative-at-large from your neighbor state of Arizona, and Director of the Budget in this Administration until he no longer could go along with its financial policies. These are only a few. There are a host of others.

Loyalty to Country

As I say, these Democratic leaders have put loyalty to country above fealty to a party name. They have been moved not alone by principles, but by a desire to save the Democratic party itself. And they have not been alone in this. Countless other Democrats feel as strongly as they do.

They have made no open break but they will state their position emphatically at the ballot boxes next month. Their feelings are strong enough to make them rise above the party name even though it means breaking political habits of a lifetime.

When they go to the polls they will not alone be protesting the attempt made by this Administration to change the fundamental principles of our American government. They will be rejecting a man who has attempted this change without a mandate from either the citizens of this country or his own party convention.

Party Differences Forgotten

Democrats have joined Republicans in resisting this attack on the very foundation of our political structure. It is not surprising that former political differences have been forgotten—that men and women of all parties have joined forces to turn out an Administration that violates its oath to support and uphold the Constitution of the United States. Every citizen has the right to criticize. Every citizen has the right to his own opinion. But this is far different from the deliberate attempt of the Chief Executive to break down the confidence of our people in the integrity and independence of the Supreme Court.

And it is only natural that real Democrats should join Republicans in the defense of state's rights—of home rule—against greater centralization of power in Washington. The party of Jefferson has always been the jealous guardian of state's rights.

One of the best defenses of state's rights in recent years was made by the Democratic governor of one of our great states. He pointed out that our country was too vast, its regional interests and conditions too diversified, to be fitted into a strait-jacket tailored in Washington. This convincing statement was made by a Governor of the great state of New York. But he made this statement when he was only a candidate for the Presidency—when he still talked the policies and beliefs of the Democratic party.

Policies Forgotten

Once in office, these policies and these beliefs were forgotten. As candidate, he looked in one direction; as President, he looks in another. This has been true not only of his attempts to create a one-man government of sweeping and unlimited powers, but of his financial, social and economic policies as well.

In the program of the present Administration there are none of the historic stands of the Democratic Party. To real Democrats, respect for the Constitution, respect for the Supreme Court, and respect for the rights of the states, have been more than mere theories. They have been cherished because of their practical application to our daily lives. They guarantee those personal liberties that American citizens possess to a greater degree than the people of any other nation on earth.

Here in Oklahoma you have been particularly interested in the plans of this Administration for solving the growing farm tenancy problem. This should have been one of the first problems attacked by this Administration. But you know that so far it has been talk, not action. In fact this Administration has made the tenancy problem worse through its large payments to big-landowners. The Republican program would limit such benefits to the family type of farm. It would not help corporation farmers concentrate land ownership still further.

Most Serious Problem

The farm tenancy problem is one of the most serious long-time problems confronting the nation. It is more than just a farm problem. It touches every state, every section, and every field of endeavor and there is no problem that I am more eager to solve.

Our national welfare demands that this situation be corrected. If history teaches us anything, it teaches that the stability of civilization depends upon ownership of the land by the man who works the land. The owner-operated farm is the foundation of a sound agriculture.

It is our pledge to extend, within the limits of sound finance, adequate credit at reasonable rates to capable tenants and experienced farmers, for the purchase or refinancing of farm homes.

Protection of the family type of farm is the philosophy that runs like a thread through the Republican platform. It is in keeping with the American tradition, which is based upon preserving individual opportunity. And we must preserve that opportunity if our farm boys and girls are to make the farm their homes and farming their life work.

Coercion Charged

With the election less than two weeks away, the present Administration is desperately worried. It knows that it will not be re-elected if it depends upon voluntary support. So it has turned to coercion. You in Oklahoma know how the WPA was used ruthlessly in your recent primary campaign. It is the same story in every state. The facts were given me in the eastern and central states. I heard the same report this week while going through New Mexico. I heard it in California. I heard it in Arizona. But I know that American voters cannot be bullied into voting for any party.

The Democrats of Minnesota were sold down the river. At the last minute their major state candidatse deserted the people who nominated them in an effort to swing votes to an extreme left-wing group.

The Democrats in Nebraska have suffered a like experience. One of the principal candidates—the nominee to the United States Senate—has been deliberately spurned by the present Administration.

All Claims Forfeited

The present Administration in Washington is not a Democratic administration at all. It has forfeited all claims of allegiance from those who still believe in the principles of that great party.

In Oklahoma, and in many other states, the real Democrats hold the balance of power. In this year of great decision it will be their courage, their sense of duty, their willingness to place loyalty to country above mere party regularity, that will determine whether their states share in the honor of saving American institutions.

The present Administration has endangered these institutions. It has deserted the principles for which the Democratic party has always stood. And real Democrats, I know, will fight shoulder to shoulder with us in this battle to save our American form of government and our country.

Debt Refinancing Urged by Lemke

YAKIMA, Wash., Oct. 23 (AP)—William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, said Oct. 21 that "If the farmers are to prosper, we must use part of the money and credit of this nation in refinancing existing farm indebtedness."

"This is the most fertile region in all the world," Mr. Lemke asserted in a speech prepared for delivery here, "but what do we find here? You are growing the finest apples in the world and yet much of this land is carrying a debt of $832 per acre.

"On all sides farmers are grubbing out their orchards and turning them into alfalfa fields in order to enable them to keep a few cows and hold their families together. This should be the paradise of all the world, and yet the oppressive burden of debt is turning these fertile valleys into a veritable hell of debt and poverty.

"We must refinance the mortgaged homes of the people living in cities and towns. This should be done according to the method outlined in the Frazier-Lemké bill on the basis where the farmer or home owner has the benefit of a low rate of interest and a low annual payment on the debt itself."

Jobless Stoker Wins Essay Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON, Eng.—Because he had nothing else to do, Peter Jackson, a jobless ship's stoker of Bolton, commenced attending a club for the unemployed. Believing, however, that it was a confession of failure to be content with playing games to pass idle hours away, he suggested that jobless men like himself should be encouraged to study.

News of his request reached the ears of Mr. A. Smith, the local workers' educational instructor, who expressed a desire to meet the stoker who wanted to read books. As a result, Mr. Jackson joined Mr. Smith's classes, often going to his house at night to talk, while Mr. Smith guided his eager student's reading.

Eventually, Mr. Jackson won a scholarship offered by the Board of Education and the Workers' Education Association for a summer training course at Reading University, with an essay on "Group Mind."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21-folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 413, New York.

Christmas card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder $1. assortment. Latest double foils, parchments, mother-pearls, embossings. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-29, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917

REAL ESTATE

MRS. R. M. OFFICER, Real Estate Broker Homes for sale, lease or exchange; summer rentals 2903 College Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

SAVOY 455 Columbus Avenue, Boston Rooms and suites with bath, $9.00 and up weekly. Redecorated to suit tenant. Nice Dining Room. No Liquor.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Earn extra dollars selling guaranteed nationally famous hosiery, lingerie, below store prices; excellent commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, 347 Fifth Ave., New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Make money selling to friends, coworkers, etc., famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie, compacts, holiday novelties, special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. Suite 1418, 154 Nassau St., New York City.

WOMEN to sell Fall and Christmas neckties; sell easily; no competition; 100% profit. F. Q. MORCOM, 755 Boylston St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1 and 2 rooms with refrigeration in first-class elevator buildings. Apply GOLEMAN & GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. COM. 3212.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 434 West 120th St. (Apt. 8-K) (Columbia University)—2-room kitchenette apartment, completely furnished. See SUPT.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883

N. Y. C., 341 E. 18th—6 rooms, floor, modern, quiet, private house; Electrolux; moderate rental; adults preferred. Gramercy 5-6491.

N. Y. C., 10th St., 54 West—Attractive two-room apartment; electric refrigeration; fireplace; $50. Tel. St. 9-7740.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

TWO ladies desiring to go to St. Petersburg, Fla., by auto, leaving Nov. 1; refs. if desired. D-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City.
Modern. Creative. Ballet. Tap. Social. Acting.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6800.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP. 3622

FOR SALE OR RENT

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—For sale or reasonable rent, comfortably furnished winter home, facing river; 4 lots; palm trees; lawn; screened piazza and private dock. Apply MRS. A. PETERSON, 72 San Sebastian Blvd.

HAIRDRESSERS

TO COMPLETE YOUR CHARM

Restore the youth to your hair. Have it styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.

ROMAN 565 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Copley Square

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK—General maid; good cook; sleep out; two adults; fine position. Reply Box X-57, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COMPANION-NURSE — Competent, willing, pleasant, intelligent, for elderly person; Manhattan; reference. Write Box A-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEWORKER, good cook, small adult family. J. D. W., 21 Cedar Place, Garden City, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Garden City 2897.

WANTED part time, Protestant general maid (cook) not colored, daily except Sunday 4-8. Telephone Atwater 9-4101.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License 12 Mason Terrace Long 1090

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

BED SPREAD—hand crocheted, Swedish Popcorn, double bed, just finished, best material available. $300. Call Stadium 9181 or write G-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., Aspinwall Hill—Exclusively furnished home, 4 bedrooms, oil burner, garage; very sunny; beautiful view. LON. 0900.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED house, 6 rooms, sun porch, heated garage. Apply 15 Vaille Ave., Lexington, Mass., or Telephone LEX. 1561-M.

JEWELERS

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MUSIC

CHANDLER EBEL MUSIC CO.
134 Albee Sq., Brooklyn, N. Y., Triangle 5-2146

OIL BURNERS

LYNN POWER OIL BURNER
New Models now ready. Sales-Service
C. W. CLEVELAND
99 Dale Street, Dedham, Mass.
Ded. 1191-W
F. H. A. Plan or terms as desired

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

OFFICE SPACE

REAL ESTATE concern with space to rent would consider reciprocal arrangement with insurance broker. Write Box M-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

N. Y. C.—SWENSON, 358 Wadsworth Ave. Wash. Hgts. 7-8427. Reasonable estimates. Real Estate and Private Work.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 16

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY of BOSTON

STATE ELECTION

City Clerk's office, October 22, 1936

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of this city, qualified to vote for State officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners, on

Tuesday, the Third Day of November, 1936

and all such citizens will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Secretary, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney-General, Senator in Congress, Representatives in Congress, Councillors, Senators in the General Court, Representatives in the General Court, Register of Probate and Insolvency, Clerk of Superior Court for Civil Business; also to give in their votes on the following questions:

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of the following questions:—

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "Yes" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on question one, "Yes" on question two and "No" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on questions one and two and "Yes" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on question one and "Yes" on questions two and three.

(e) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on all three questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whiskey, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)? YES / NO

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)? YES / NO

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises? YES / NO

Question of Public Policy Under General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) Chapter 53, Section 19. In the following Representative Districts:—2nd Suffolk; 3rd Suffolk; 4th Suffolk; 5th Suffolk; 9th Suffolk; 10th Suffolk; 11th Suffolk; 13th Suffolk; 14th Suffolk; 16th Suffolk; 17th Suffolk; 18th Suffolk; 19th Suffolk; 20th Suffolk.

"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?" YES / NO

In the following Representative Districts:—21st Suffolk; 22nd Suffolk.

"Shall the Representative in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?" YES / NO

The polls at said meetings will be opened at eight o'clock A. M. and closed at eight o'clock P. M.

Attest:

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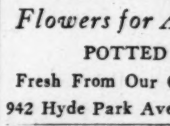
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Your good will is our greatest asset
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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box ..... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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DEVONSHIRE

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(Continued)

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Beautiful Silks and Velvets
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The Best Game Ever
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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Completing the Sentences

TRY completing the sentences in the left-hand column in the diagram below by using words which appear in the right-hand column. You will find that considerable choice must be made to complete each sentence. As usual, the answer to the first has been checked.

1	Locomotives have	gasoline	
2	Some birds can	white	
3	New York is a	whistles	1
4	Lilies are	fly	
5	Airplanes can	city	
6	Steamships have	oil	
7	Snow is	flowers	
8	Chicago is a	propellers	
9	Automobiles use	state	
10	Cleaners use	sing	

2. Letter Changing

THE coming of cooler weather has turned the thoughts of a Willoughby, Ohio, reader to stacks of corded wood and coal piles. And in sharing the following changes this reader adds: "The manual labor can be eliminated if one will give it thought." Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, change

Coal to Heat in 4 moves.
Wood to Fire in 4 moves.
Coal to Fire in 6 moves.
Wood to Heat in 6 moves.
Wood to Coal in 4 moves.

3. A Cotton Crop Problem

IF 400 acres of a cotton plantation produces 350 pounds to the acre, how many 500-pound bales will there be to the crop?

4. Cat Contest

THE approach of Halloween brings forth this little word game. Definitions are given for words, each of which starts with the letters, C-A-T:

1. A cat in a deluge.
2. A cat in pleasing popular melody.
3. A Roman cat.
4. A tree cat.
5. A library cat.
6. A climbing cat.
7. A water cat.
8. A classified cat.
9. A cat in fruit stores.
10. A table cat.

5. Phonetic Rebus

A MELROSE HIGHLANDS, Mass., reader submits the following as representing in rebus form a 10-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

D C Q
This may verge on REBUS,
But not on inaccuracy.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Bring Miss Peppermint a Flower

"I SUPPOSE, Uncle Peter," said Jennie, "that by this time Percy Pig and Edward Elephant are back in school."

"Where else?" said Uncle Peter. "Of course they are back in school. Nothing could have kept them from being back in school. The week before school opened they talked about hardly anything else. 'Only a few more days now, Edward,' said Percy, 'and school will be open. How I look forward to the geography lessons!'

"'And the arithmetic lessons, Percy!' said Edward.

"'And the history lessons, Edward!' said Percy.

"'And the current topics, Percy!' said Edward.

"So when the time came and the schoolhouse door was thrown open by Miss Peppershaker—"

"You mean Miss Peppermint," said Jimmie.

"Didn't I say 'Peppermint'?" said Uncle Peter. "Of course I meant 'Peppermint.' But as I was about to continue, when the happy day that school opens came at last, and the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
They Carried a Parcel Between Them

schoolhouse door was thrown wide by Miss Peppercorn—"

"The teacher's name," said Jennie, "is Peppermint.

"Penelope Peppermint," said Jimmie.

"I dare say you are right," said Uncle Peter. "When the happy day came and Miss Peppermint opened the schoolhouse door, who should be standing outside but Percy Pig and Edward Elephant. Percy had been helping Edward by carrying Edward's books and Edward had been helping Percy by carrying Percy's books. And between them they carried a parcel done up in brown paper and tied with twine neatly several times around. When they gave it to Miss Peppermint she was pleasantly surprised."

"What was in it?" asked Jennie.

"That was what Miss Peppermint wondered," said Uncle Peter. "So she said 'Thank you, Percy and Edward. I know this is something nice.' Then they all went into the schoolroom and Miss Peppercorn—

"Peppermint," said Jennie and Jimmie together.

"Miss Peppermint sat down at her desk and put the parcel on top of it, and Percy and Edward stood watching expectantly while she untied the string and undid the brown paper and found a shoe box and opened the shoe box and looked in and said how sweet and what dear children Percy Pig and Edward Elephant were."

"But what was in it, Uncle Peter?" said Jennie.

"A faded rose," said Uncle Peter, "lying on some nice soft sawdust.

"'It's the last rose of summer,' said Percy Pig.

"'We picked it for you,' said Edward Elephant.

"'If there'd been another,' said Percy Pig.

"'We'd have picked that one, too,' said Edward Elephant.

"'We picked it last week,' said Percy Pig.

"'By a moss-covered stone,' said Edward Elephant.

"'Was blooming alone,' said Edward Elephant.

"What did Miss Peppermint do with it?" asked Jimmie. "I should think it would have been faded."

"It was," said Uncle Peter. "But Miss Peppermint pressed it in the dictionary, so that she could keep it all winter."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"No Sects in Heaven" (L.—This poem has been sent in by E. W. La V., Duluth, Minn.; Mrs. T. O. B., Leighton, Iowa; Mrs. E. G. D., Livermore Falls, Maine; Mrs. K. F. H., Arlington, Mass.; S. C. S., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Mrs. H. L. Z., Alhambra, Calif.; Mrs. L. J. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. L. F., New Braunfels, Texas; and Mrs. F. B. G., Tacoma Park, D. C. (Mrs. H. F. M. of Wellesley, Mass.; Miss C. L. B. of South Hanson; and B. B. Q. of Los Angeles kindly sent information regarding it.) Inasmuch as the poem consists of 24 stanzas, we shall quote the first four only:

No Sects in Heaven

Talking of sects till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,
That night I stood, in a troubled dream,
By the side of a darkly flowing stream.

And a "Churchman" down to the river came;
When I heard a strange voice call his name,
"Good father, stop; when you cross this tide,
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind;
And his long gown floated out behind,
As down to the stream his way he took,
His pale hands clasping a gilt-edged book.

"I'm bound for heaven; and when I'm there,
Shall want my Book of Common Prayer;
And, though I put on a starry crown,
I should feel quite lost without my gown."

These lines were written by Mrs. E. H. J. Cleaveland.

If the reader who requested this poem, L. of Westchester, Pa., will kindly send us her name and address, we should be happy to send her a complete copy.

"When the immortal Shakespeare built castles in the air" (M. C. C.)—Some time ago a request was received for a poem written more than 50 years ago, each stanza of which ends, "When the immortal Shakespeare built castles in the air." Any information which our readers may be able to submit will be deeply appreciated.

"Why are children's eyes so bright?" (Mrs. P. R. G.)—This friend is seeking a poem containing the following lines:

Why are children's eyes so bright?
Tell me why,
'Tis because the Infinite they left
Is still in sight.

Our readers have never yet failed us.

Mount Baker, Washington



Monitor Camera Club From Victor M. Rider, Whittier, Calif.

Natural Beauty in the Northwest

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply, $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Genealogical Research

A COLLEGE girl, a student of genealogy, earned a substantial sum which helped pay her tuition by advertising that she would trace family history and draft coats of arms. This being along the line of her college required work, it helped her in several ways. She enjoyed the intense research work required in tracing ancestry, and her artistic ability enabled her to execute the family coat of arms on parchment, in color, which sometimes earned for her as much as $25 apiece. The charge for the genealogical work was based on the amount of needed research.

People were glad to have their ancestry traced and were willing to pay well for this specialized and authentic work. A city department store asked her to be in their stationery department one day a week to draft the coats of arms. They gave her publicity in their newspaper advertisements and in this way more work came to her. She was kept busy and able to remain at college during a difficult financial period.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Another college, in the West, has gone over to the system of no quizzes, no written examinations and no grading, even for non-athletes.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: An aged Missourian estimates he has saved $800 by not having had a shave in 52 years, but hasn't the $800. So much economy is like that.

San Francisco Chronicle: A recent sad case was that of a New Yorker under a truck load of onions. They say there wasn't a dry eye in the rescue squad.

Indianapolis Star: It must be terribly embarrassing to rightist troops when it becomes necessary to make a left wheel.

Quotation for Today

THOSE who always love have no leisure to complain and consider themselves unhappy.—JOUBERT.

Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Tire Ropes

SEVERAL times when I have been stuck in a mud hole and it has been impossible to get at the tires to put on chains, I have found that if I wrap a rope around the part of the rear wheel which is exposed this gives me just enough grip to pull out of the hole. I have found it helpful to carry a few strips of rope already cut to use when an emergency arises.

In foggy weather, a friend uses a piece of yellow cellophane which he ties over the headlights. The yellow rays penetrate the fog much farther than the normal white rays, he says.—Anselm F. Jr., Greenfield, Mass.

Daily Anecdote

Sample

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AN AMERICAN comedian by the name of Burton was traveling on a steamboat down the Hudson. Seating himself in the dining salon he called for some beefsteak.

The waiter brought a small strip of the ordered article such as travelers are usually put off with. Burton took the titbit on his fork. He turned it over, examined it carefully. Then with one of his peculiar, serious looks, he remarked: "Yes, that's it; bring me some."

My Symphony

TO LIVE content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to listen to stars and birds and sages with open heart; to study hard; to think quietly; act frankly, talk gently, await occasions, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common—this is my symphony.—*William Henry Channing.*

In Lighter Vein

Added Blessing

A Scotchman paid a visit to London and had some difficulty finding quarters to suit him. During his wanderings about the streets, he met a man and related his difficulty. This man told him that he could put him up for the week end, should he not be able to get suited elsewhere, and the offer was readily accepted.

At the end of the third day the man from the Land o' Cakes prepared to leave, and as the householder was a little apprehensive that the guest had forgotten about payment, he broke the ice as follows:

"Well, how did you like your quarters?"

"Grand, mon."

"Room nice and comfortable?"

"Splendid—nothing better."

"Food all right?"

"Best I've ever had."

"So, altogether you are very satisfied?"

"Mon, I'm more than satisfied."

"Well then, how about 10/-?"

"Mon, it would be a godsend!"

Golfer's Guide

Address—Learn to distinguish between grounding the club and clubbing the ground.

Bogey—The scratch score for any hole; so called because you have only the ghost of a chance of beating it.

Bye—The part of a match at which you begin really to get on to your game.

Caddie—So called because he is used for the tee.

Cleek—An epithet applied to the Club Handicap Committee.

Cup—The sort of lie which the man coming behind you gets.

Head—So called because it is at the foot of the club.

Putt—Originally a shot along the ground near the hole. Some players, however, take their putt first.

Unpatriotic

Orchestra Leader: "I had to let Joe go."

"Why?"

"Oh, he kept his hat on his trombone during the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

History Examination Hash

"1066 is the date of the fall of the empire."

"John Milton's writings are very good for any person who is blind."

"The Home Rule question means immigration."

"The president declared that if the people did not believe as he wanted them to, he would put them on the diet of worms."

Battle Cry

Soapbox Speaker: "We taxpayers need a battle cry!"

A Taxpayer: "What about 'Ouch!'?"

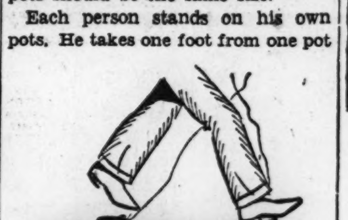
Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Pot Race

THE following proves an enjoyable race whether on a lawn or in a large room. The necessities are: A plant pot through the hole of which passes a piece of string, one yard long with the end inside the pot fastened securely to a piece of wood to prevent it from becoming separated from the pot. Two such pots are required for each player. All the pots should be the same size.

Each person stands on his own pots. He takes one foot from one pot



and balances on the other whilst swinging the free pot forward by means of the string. Then he steps onto the one which has been moved, with his free foot, and again balances whilst lifting the back foot and swinging the back pot forward. So he continues walking on the pots—but only moving forward as he balances with one foot on one pot.

The winner is the one who reaches a given line first.—Gladys G. W., Derby, Eng.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Being Humble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

MISS A——, an unemployed teacher who was finding it almost impossible to get along, was offered quarters in a humble home for a nominal sum. The offer was such an unselfish one, and was made in such a kindly spirit, that she accepted it.

The mother was employed and away from home all day, so Miss A—— was happy to keep the two children company and to help them with their school work.

Once a week the mother came home after a hard day's work and did a big washing. That is, she did it twice after Miss A—— came. This teacher had been told by several friends that she was going to have to learn to be more humble, so she decided the opportunity had come. Although she had done very little laundry work in her life, she had the washing all finished when the mother returned at evening. She continued doing the work until she was employed again.

"You know," she said to one of her friends when she was once more in comfortable quarters, "I think I got a bigger view of everything and everybody while I was in this home." And although she did not tell it herself, she never fails to help this mother and the children when she has the opportunity.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Filling a Vacancy

Question: One of our bylaws reads: "Directors shall serve for a term of three years. After serving a full term, a member shall be ineligible for re-election for a period of one year."

The directors were elected in January. The chairman resigned after serving five and one half months. In filling this vacancy, do we elect one to fill the unexpired term of two and one half years or do we elect one to fill the vacancy until the next regular election?

Answer: An explicit answer to this question would require a knowledge of other rules in the bylaws which may have a bearing on it and regarding which information is not given. Assuming that the rule stated is the only rule relating to term of office and to vacancies, the vacancy should be filled for the rest of the term, that is, for two and one half years.

Usually, when a board is elected for a term of three years, the bylaws provide that terms shall be "staggered," that is, arranged so that about one third of the board is elected each year, thus providing a balance between new and old members. Where there is such a rule there would be no question but the vacancy should be filled for the rest of the three-year term. Even if there is no such rule, such action in the majority of instances would be the right and wise procedure, and the members may by agreement so proceed.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

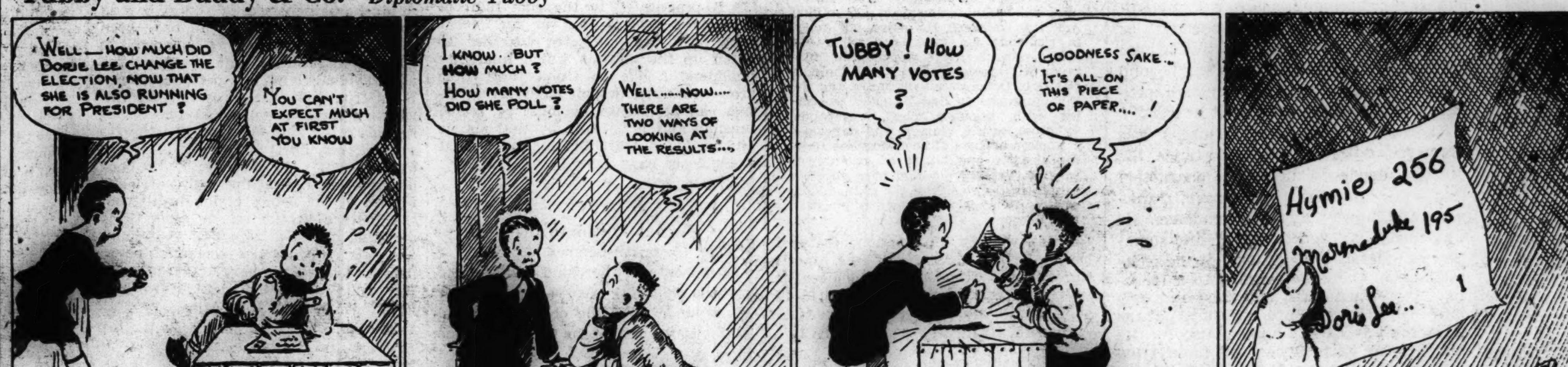
The Teil Tree

IN ISAIAH 6:13, the prophet speaks of the "teil tree and . . . oak whose substance is in them, when they cast their leaves"; and while some scholars contend that the "teil tree" was simply a species of oak, there is now general agreement that it was what is now called the "terebinth" or "turpentine tree" (Pistacia terebinthus: L.).

Travelers record that such trees in Palestine grow to a height of from 15 to 17 feet, and that the leaves are feathery, the branches long, and the trunk thick and gnarled. It appears that a remarkably pure quality of turpentine may be extracted from it by making incisions in the stem and collecting the sap or resin which exudes—a proceeding very similar to that employed in the case of the American sugar maple.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Diplomatic Tubby*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Spunky Sponge*

By Carmack



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For a Strong Congress

WHATEVER may be the result of the presidential election, the probabilities are that the political parties will be more evenly balanced in the coming Seventy-fifth Congress than they have been in the last two. Further, there is a likelihood that even Democratic members, in event of the re-election of President Roosevelt, may feel a little more independence because such patronage as is available will have been largely dispensed and because the cry of emergency in legislation will have ceased to have force.

Considering that the United States has come out of the emergency period and now faces the necessity of formulating permanent policies that will represent the sound consensus of nation-wide thought, this prospect of a more independent legislative branch of the Government is emphatically welcome. It should mean a more thorough discussion of public issues and a decision more in accord with constitutional equality of power between the legislative and the executive arm.

Particularly important is it that Congress should again exercise that check on financial supplies which is the essence of popular control in any parliamentary government. The balancing of the budget, however soon that may be brought about, is going to require the solicitous interest of Congress as well as the best efforts of the Chief Executive. And a Congress elected now should reflect the manifest desire of the people as a whole—if not of beneficiary groups—for a drastic curb on spending.

Simplification of the bureaucratic maze which, necessarily or otherwise, is always growing and has mushroomed in the last four years is another subject deserving of the prime attention of Congress. Both a senatorial committee and a presidential commission are to report on administrative reorganization, and the result should certainly be a thinning out of emergency alphabetical organizations along with consolidation of others. This is necessary in order to cut down the mounting item not for recovery but for ordinary expenses of government, which is the most serious aspect of budget unbalance.

It is to be hoped, too, that Congress will interest itself in civil service reform and extension of the classified service, though in this respect the congressional interest is often as much to be feared as desired.

Fundamental study must be given now to the relations between government and business. In this respect it should be a matter for congressional initiative to work out enactments or refinements on the subjects of monopolies, trade practices, labor standards and rights of labor. These things, so far as possible, should be matters of statute law which all may readily know, rather than of so-called administrative law which may mean the obscure ruling of a petty official to whom too much authority has been delegated.

With a stronger Congress, executive leadership will have to mean consulting and convincing Congress by thorough explanation of measures, rather than a system of having legislation drafted by "brain trusts" and pushed through in presidential "must" programs.

At the same time, it should be emphasized that real congressional independence will have to mean not only standing up for its own judgments where the President is concerned, but also and every bit as importantly, it must mean standing up against selfish or excited minority pressure groups and sectional blocs that have an ax to grind at the national expense. Many times, as in the bonus fight, it is the legislative branch which is generous under bloc pressure and the executive which seeks to save.

Finally, it would be useful if some who have lately been in opposition, could occupy at this time congressional seats—for example, some of the "Al" Smiths, the Herbert Hoovers or the John W. Davises. Not only would their criticism be wholesome, but the experience would place them in closer touch with some of the clamant groups and masses so that they might feel as representatives of the people a responsibility for action and an alternative program.

Therein, after all, lies the essence of congressional independence. Congress must evince initiative, intellectual energy and a capacity for action or the people naturally will look to the executive for a lead.

War for Art's Sake

THE war Ruskin "praised" on that memorable evening at the British Royal Military Academy obviously was not the sort of war contemplated in recommendations just issued by the International Museums Office for protection of the world's art treasures during war. Ruskin's praise was for the type of war he had found nourishing art through the ages. The League agency is concerned with war which it fears would destroy whole aeons of art.

The Museums Office proposes that, pending international agreement for protection of art, museums be equipped with bombproof shelters, and that plans be made for insuring the safety of ornamentations on buildings regarded as architectural monuments.

How is it that war which, Premier Mussolini says, "ennobles the race," fails so violently to harmonize with the ennobling influence of art? *This* type of war, Ruskin would reply, is "*modern* war—scientific war—chemical and mechanic war—worse even than the savage's poisoned arrow." The war that may have nourished art is different:

> First, the great justification of this game is that it truly, when well played, determines *who is the best man*. . . . But for the final testing, observe, you must make the issue of battle strictly dependent on fineness of frame, and firmness of hand. You must not make it the question, which of the combatants has the longest gun, or which has got behind the biggest tree, or which has the wind in his face, or which has gunpowder made by the best chemists, or iron smelted with the best coal, or the angriest mob at his back.

In other words such war cannot be preceded by a race to build the biggest air force for offense; or the most elaborate fortifications for defense; nor depend on the wind's carrying poison gas to the enemy's lines; nor on the superior explosive qualities of one side's shells; it must not be preceded by great efforts to accumulate raw materials such as coal, or oil or iron; nor by propaganda to prepare the unenlightened masses for the kill.

Rather, to nourish art and avoid necessity for recommendations such as those issued from Geneva, it must be war as it was known by the Spartans, whose chief characteristic was "great composure and subdued strength"; a war which "rejected all the extremes of brutal rage"; and in which rejoicings for victory were considered out of place—if there ever was such a war. To judge by recent demonstrations over victory, modern war is not that kind of war. Premier Mussolini appears to have attached his belief in the ennobling influence of war to the wrong period of history. But the League of Nations' museums office is more up-to-date on its data.

Adventure

ONE more tall windjammer has dropped quietly down London's tideway to the sea. She is the Cap Pilar, discovered by Mr. Adrian Seligman laid up in a Breton harbor, refitted by him, and manned by a crew of amateurs. Outward bound on no matter of ordinary traffic, wanting no cargo, Cap Pilar is in quest simply of adventure.

No doubt she will achieve her object; and yet, surely, those who think adventure so far to seek are mistaken. Robinson Crusoe hardly found more of that commodity on his island than Stevenson's Prince Florizel found in the precincts of the city; and though Ulysses had traveled widely before he knew what song the Sirens sing, Don Quixote discovered his windmills almost on the doorstep.

"Adventures are to the adventurous," and who could be more adventurous than the man who dares to see differently from the crowd, who can live with zest and observe with wonder, where his companions drowse beneath the spell of the drab and familiar.

Your true adventurer, in fact, is but one remove from the poet, and

> By the vision splendid
> Is on his way attended,

though his way lie remote from perilous seas and tropic isles.

Couzens, Independent

JAMES COUZENS was an independent, irascible and effective force in the United States Senate. In a legislative body where members are fluent but frequently impractical, Mr. Couzens was practical and not fluent. He was a poor speaker. An oratorical flourish was beyond him, or beneath him. Oddly enough, people invariably listened to what he said.

The attitude of "Jim" Couzens was always a matter of news importance. His prestige depended upon his character: this was compounded of courage, frankness and unwavering independence. He was bluff, blunt and truculent, and somehow completely popular. One of the richest men in the Senate owing to a fortunate investment of a few thousand dollars in the infant Ford industry, he was a leading advocate of higher taxes for the wealthy. He seemed bent on flagellating his own pocketbook. He was a politician who was never politic; a Republican who voted against Republicans; a millionaire who forgot his millions.

Mr. Couzens left the Ford factory when it became obvious that he would have to work for, and not with, Henry Ford. The two men had an abiding respect for each other. Mr. Couzens gave $1,000,000 to the poor of Detroit in 1931, and denounced the Hoover Administration for failing to tax the rich to increase relief.

Typical of his forthrightness, Mr. Couzens a few weeks ago declared emphatically for the New Deal and President Roosevelt, although running for renomination on the rival ticket. He doubtless knew that this sealed his fate politically. Running for Mayor of Detroit, long before, he had urged mass meetings to vote for his rival if they wanted a "good fellow." Rather ominously he promised he would not be one. But voters elected him, nevertheless. Would that they more often valued such evidence at its full worth.

The Voter Takes the Platform

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Questions for Mr. Landon

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here are a few questions I should like to have Mr. Landon and his brain trust answer:

1. Which of his promises does Candidate Landon intend to redeem if elected—his promise of liberal reward to the farmers and adequate support for the needy, or his pledge of retrenchment and economy made to the taxpayers?
2. Has Candidate Landon stopped to realize that he cannot possibly have a majority in Congress until after two or more years? What will he do in the meantime, if elected?
3. Is not the principle of states' rights repugnant to Republican policy? If so, how can we expect his party to honor it, if victorious?
4. If adequate relief is to be continued by a combination of federal, state, and local funds, will not the burden fall upon the taxpayers just the same?
5. Is American business so altruistic that we may expect it to reabsorb the unemployed in order to give Mr. Landon a chance to redeem his pre-election promises?
6. How would Mr. Landon's election serve to reduce the great social evil of B. O. (Big Ownership)?
7. In view of Landon's opposition to "centralized control," would not his election seriously interfere with the orderly development of comprehensive plans for economic and social organization of our national resources?
8. Is the record of the Republican party such as to offer any hope that they would not play politics with relief if returned to power?
9. If Mr. Landon is such a sincere believer in states' rights, why has he accepted federal aid for Kansas?
10. If the civil service is so dear to Governor Landon's heart, why has he done nothing to make it operative in Kansas, where there is no civil service whatever?
11. What remedies has Mr. Landon proposed for the cure of the Bourbonic plague which today afflicts us and which tomorrow would lead us into fascism and war?
12. How can President Landon hope to revive faith in the Federal Government when Candidate Landon is doing all he can to destroy that faith?

Auburndale, Mass. A. G. DEHLY

Third Century New Dealism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently a pamphlet entitled, "Where Do We Go From Here?" by Asher Howard of Minneapolis, was placed in my hands. I should like to quote what he says in comparing the New Deal with past deals of history. No doubt many voters, like myself, have heard the expression many times that this New Deal is not new and have not really understood what this implies. Mr. Howard clarifies this in the following statements:

> The experiments we have been trying out are as old as the PWA which built the pyramids of Egypt. They were not even new when they hit the rocks in Rome sixteen centuries ago. Diocletian, the third century New Dealer, declared an emergency and debased the coinage; he regulated Roman wages, fixed the price of commodities, plowed under one-third of the Italian vineyards, built temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, and every road led to Rome. Diocletian piled bureau on bureau and commission on commission and the only individual who was safe in Rome was one who did not criticize. He appointed inspectors, investigators, and tax collectors to pry into everybody's business and developed the greatest bureaucracy ever known until we began regimenting 125 million American citizens. He doled out relief in exchange for votes, and when the gentle rain of checks stopped, the blizzard of taxation began. The middle classes of Rome were bankrupted and the Empire awoke to find its cities swarming with beggars, idlers, vagabonds, sculptors, artists, singers, and dancers—a whole multitude of boon-doggiers seeking pleasure and luxury at government expense. Bureaucracy and boon-doggling exhausted the wealth of the great middle classes; Rome went down, and the dark ages began.

I shall vote for Mr. Landon because I believe he is a sincere and true American and will stand by our democratic system of government as embodied in our Constitution.

Concord, N. H. A. G. L.

The Gardener and the Rose

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to commend the Monitor for its stand in the present political campaign, for its consistent avoidance of partisanship. The fact that ideas which may be entertained in particular by one party are emphasized in the Monitor editorials, does not indicate partisanship or desertion of Principle. It rather illustrates that these ideas come closer to the truth than do the others.

I feel that all campaign issues fade into insignificance before this one primal issue: Shall our people continue the form of government at present in effect under the New Deal, the form of government advocated by the President, wherein growth and progress are forced upon the individual; or shall we return to that form of government under which this country arrived at its present status, the form of government advocated by Alf Landon, wherein growth and progress are products of unfoldment in the consciousness of the individuals who make up the nation.

I am reminded at this point of the misguided gardener who, not being satisfied with cultivating the soil, spraying and pruning his rose bush, decided to take into his own hands the actual opening of the buds, a work which formerly he had left to the principle governing the development of the rose. He forced each petal back, undoubtedly with the belief that he was aiding the flower's unfoldment. The attempt to beat nature at its own game naturally failed.

My hope is that our people may realize that ageless truth, that all growth and progress come from within, and cannot be forced on one from without.

Washington, D. C. WENDELL H. GROW

On Election Day

When I have cast my ballot let me say:
I marked an X for principles today.
I did not vote for party or for man;
But for what seemed to be the wisest plan
To meet the present need. With open mind
I weighed each deed and promise, that the blind
Lead not the blind.

But high and over all
I prayed that God would hear a people's call.
A call not made for self, but for the whole;
Enabling Right to govern and control.
I prayed that Love would stifle lies and greed;
Thus knitting hearts together in one creed:
One politic; one party; and one plan:
The good of all, the all of good, for man.

Ruth D. Smith

Another Yardstick

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one passes among his fellows, the common people, he gains the conviction that, for great numbers of us, the chief issue of the election campaign is not unemployment, is not "hands off business," nor old-age pensions, nor even world peace, but simplification. In so many quarters, one meets a sense of confusion caused by complexity, bafflement in face of problems that tread bewilderingly upon one another—international, social, economic.

Undigested information and misinformation, demagogic ranting which insults even the least intelligently equipped, and rank propaganda induce that unhealthy mentality which expresses itself in the "Oh, yeah!" abyss of apathy, or in violent partisanship that makes no pretense of filtering statements or the merits of causes through its own thinking. Such attitudes should evoke not scorn, but compassion. When statesmen everywhere falter, is it any wonder the people stumble? The birth rate of panaceas among the brain trusters of all sorts is so high that, like the woman in the nursery rime, the common people don't know what to do. Their problem is worse than hers, because they also confront a mortality rate which is very high.

And yet how simplified all the world's problems could be by using just one yardstick. "What would Jesus have done?" is a question which, honestly asked of oneself, and the inner monitor obeyed, has been found by many to have made the crooked way straight in every sort of personal problem. Is there any issue, from tariff to social security, labor disputes to international disagreements, that could not be measured by that same yardstick? Can anyone conceive of any issue which would not be clarified by that simple query?

Is it practical? That may be answered in part by putting the identical query, "Is it practical?" to the sum total of man-made devices that in the recent past have been tinkered together to patch up the mess in which humanity flounders. I like to think that these brow-wrinkling, despair-engendering issues can be, eventually must be, solved sensibly and practically by that simple and profound searching inquiry, "What would Jesus have done?" W. R. M.

Sharon, Mass.

Equal Opportunities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In response to your kind invitation to use the editorial page of your paper for comments on the current political issues, let me outline the platform of one voter.

First, let me say that I am for President Roosevelt. Why? I believe and have always believed that the only government which will ever survive is that one which affords the humblest citizen the same rights and opportunities that it affords to any other.

President Roosevelt has slowly but surely caused to be enacted those social reforms the need of which has been most urgent for a long time. One after another have the solid pyramids of greed, avarice and selfishness given way to these new social reforms. Human rights are again asserting themselves over property rights. Mankind is again learning the age-old truth that we are neighbors. And here, out in this drought-stricken country, we are seeing the reality of the story of the "Good Samaritan" made manifest. That story has come down to us through the centuries, and here and now we find in the President of the United States the Samaritan who did not pass us by. . . .

Huron, S. D. ZENITA GRACE WEIR

Relief, Graft and Liberty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot begin to tell you how much I have enjoyed the many enlightening articles on political issues of today, which have been published in The Christian Science Monitor. You are so fair in printing letters expressing opinions on both sides.

It isn't so much how great the difference between the two candidates is now, nor how right or wrong their viewpoints. It is what the monopolistic tendencies of the present Administration will lead to that is important to consider.

I do not approve of doling relief to individuals. This has encouraged a communistic attitude on the part of many of our people (especially those of foreign birth) that the Government owes them a living and they will not work when work is presented to them. I personally know of a number of such cases. Why should they, when a truck rolls periodically up to their door with their food supply for nothing? What little money they can make is spent on shows, drink and cigarettes, a good time in general.

The federal loan was supposed to put the factories back on their feet and tide them over until business picked up. I am in a position to know that about 15,000 such concerns asked for a loan from the Government here in Chicago alone and am told only 15 of them ever secured it. The concern my husband is associated with is one of the largest in the city, and for three years they negotiated with government officials to get a loan, without success. Government auditors who sent out three different times, many extra hours of labor were spent with them poring over accounts as far back as 20 years (which was without sense or reason, but prolonged the auditors' jobs). Huge salaries were demanded and charged to the company's account. Every government agent in connection with the deal demanded a slice of the loan (almost without exception), for which they promised the deal would surely be speedily and successfully terminated. Because the company refused to pay the graft, each time the loan was applied for, the case would be dropped and not a word heard from them.

And as regards the Home Loan. I have seen friends, neighbors and relatives secure the loan and then have such huge monthly payments asked of them that they could not meet it. In one case I know of, the man was given a government job with the CCC workers, or PWA, and paid the regulation $55 a month. In turn, the Government asked him to pay $65 a month on his home loan. When this man appealed to the Government for leniency, he was ordered to move out.

A relative, who asked for a loan on his small farm, was granted one only after he had added another $1000 to his indebtedness, for the purpose of improving the buildings and painting the house. This of a necessity increased his monthly payments on the loan and he has been ordered to leave the place because he has been unable to pay the full amount of the monthly installments. He faithfully paid when he could. Year before last was the worst drought experienced in the history of our country. But did the Government show any mercy or consideration?

Perhaps recovery from the depression might not have been as rapid under the Republican Administration, but it would have been sound. "Haste makes waste." It is a dangerous policy to experiment with other people's money.

To have Mr. Brown of Washington declare that under the present Administration personal liberties and individual rights have increased, is almost beyond comprehension, when we all have been placed under the yoke of monopolistic government control, almost destroying all individual rights and personal liberty. It is true that the Roosevelt Administration gave us "personal liberty" as regards drink, but judging from the results of this "liberty," I wonder. I passed a saloon (café) the other day, at the back door of which stood five baby carriages, several of the babies crying lustily, but the mother in the saloon was utterly oblivious of the existence of that baby. She was enjoying her personal liberty, but what about the baby? "Personal liberty ends where the rights of others begin," it has been aptly said.

Chicago, Ill. (MRS.) E. M. B.

To Change, Or Not to Change?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While living in California in 1916, I, a stanch Republican, was influenced to vote for Woodrow Wilson. "Don't change horses in the middle of the stream" was the cry we heard then; he would keep us out of war. No more need be said.

In 1932, when I tried to influence friends in the Democratic ranks "not to change horses," to give Herbert Hoover a chance to work out some of his policies, which have since been used—that was different.

Today, the cry of, "not changing horses" rises again, but why should we trust a man who claims he can keep us out of war when it is conceded even by his own party that he is not as capable as was Woodrow Wilson?

MRS. E. B. KNOWLES

Long Island City, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Soviet Life Has Its Rileys

By Demaree Bess

MANY tourists to Soviet Russia this summer have been confused by their mistaken understanding that private property has been abolished under the Soviets. The Soviets have not abolished private property, but private ownership in the "means of production." That is to say, no individual may own land, banks, factories, shops, buildings for rental, transport facilities, and so forth, which might enable him to "exploit" the labor of another. Everything of this sort is owned by the state, either directly or indirectly through state-controlled co-operatives.

But the individual Soviet citizen may own a considerable amount of property. He may own one apartment in a city and one house in the country. He may own all the clothes, furniture, jewelry and such which he and his family desire and are able to buy. He may own interest-bearing government bonds to an extent limited only by his ability to pay for them.

If an individual owns a city apartment and a country home, he may rent one or both. Maximum rentals are fixed by the income-tax law, but individual owners often evade this by private understandings. Co-operatives build apartment houses in cities for individual owners, and also groups of country homes, which begin to dot Soviet suburbs.

* * *

The individual may buy as much as he can of the goods for sale in Soviet shops. If he tries to re-sell goods at a profit, he may be charged with speculation. But he may sell any of his personal possessions in state-owned "commission shops," which charge a commission of 15 per cent on each transaction.

Government bonds pay four per cent interest, and any individual may buy as many bonds as he likes. Outstanding government bonds now total over 18 billion rubles, which means an annual income of 744 million rubles for their owners. If a Soviet citizen owns 125,000 rubles in bonds—and there is no law to prevent his doing so—the state pays him an annual income of 5000 rubles, twice that of an average worker's wages.

As the country's prosperity increases, the upper limit for the most successful citizens rises steadily. A few years ago most people lived very much alike, because the goods shortage was so acute that more money was of little use. Favored groups had closed shops in which they could buy goods not available elsewhere. Now almost all shops are open to everyone with money. With a few exceptions, money income sets the standard of living.

These exceptions are the highest government and Communist party officials, who receive modest money incomes. Commissars, for example, receive only 600 rubles a month. But this group has perquisites for which no ordinary worker can hope. They have the use of motorcars with chauffeurs, country homes, large apartments, and access to closed shops in which they can buy luxury food and clothing at special low prices.

* * *

Some unusually successful Soviet citizens have incomes of 25,000 rubles per month, more than 100 times the wage of an average worker. These include successful playwrights, motion picture directors, and the like. Leading industrial executives receive as much as 5000 rubles per month in salary and bonuses, in addition to such perquisites as the exclusive use of motorcars with chauffeurs, private cars on railways and the like. But the most skilled manual workers—Stakhanovists—average about 400 rubles per month, and few perquisites.

The present organization of Soviet society enables a successful individual to build up a considerable estate in government bonds, one city apartment, one country home, one motorcar, an unlimited amount of clothing, furniture, jewelry, works of art, and such things. The individual may use this property as he likes during his lifetime, and may leave it to his immediate relatives. "Sharing the wealth," it may be seen, hasn't given the little man even what Huey Long promised.

Mirror of World Opinion

WORLD APART?

IF THE clear aim of this Administration had been to get people back to work inside the established economic system, it would not have erected a different and a separate system, a kind of ghostly commonwealth, in which to isolate from the main stream the unemployed workers. For that is what the WPA is. . . .

It promises no man any future. It rewards no one for superior competence. It involves continual investigation into the recipient's private affairs. And the most he can hope for is security at a subsistence level.

What is the effect of working any length of time under such conditions? There is a widespread complaint that the WPA workers loaf on the job; that they do not give an honest hour's work for the "prevailing rate" with which they are compensated. . . .

There is a reason for it, and the reason is inherent in the system. This is made work, and the workers know it. It is done not because there is a crying demand for the work but because there is a desire arising out of a sentimental morality to make people work for what they get, even if what they get is necessary to keep them from starving and their condition no fault of their own. The compensation is predicated by the need. That is the law of the system. And if that is the law, should we be surprised if people adjust themselves to that law? . . .

A nation cannot exist, in the long run, divided into two sorts of work societies.—*Dorothy Thompson, in the New York Herald Tribune.*